Social Security Bulletin

Volume 3

August 1940

Number 8

SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

AUGUST 1940 marks the fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Social Security Act and the first anniversary of the adoption of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939. The record of operation during the fiscal period ended June 30 of this year reveals substantial progress in the implementation of both measures. The beginning of this fiscal year witnessed the integration of employment service and unemployment compensation functions within the Social Security Board, and the establishment of the Federal Security Agency, which coordinates a group of closely related activities administered by the Social Security Board and other Federal agencies. Unemployment benefits were payable throughout the United States during the entire year with the addition of Illinois and Montana in July 1939 to the roster of States paying benefits. The old-age and survivors insurance program came into full operation in January 1940 with the inauguration of regular monthly benefit payments. The provisions of the act relating to public assistance, health, and welfare services were further strengthened.

More than 110,000 claims for monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program had been allowed by the end of June. Of these claims, more than 63,000, or nearly three-fifths, were for primary benefits; and almost 24,000, or more than half the remainder, were for children's benefits. The monthly amount payable for all claims allowed under the program as of June 30 was over \$2.0 million, prior to adjustments required by sections 203 and 907 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939. Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for monthly benefits and for lump-sum payments under both the 1935 and the 1939 provisions of the act totaled \$17.6 million for the fiscal year. Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act for the period amounted to \$114.0 million.

Benefits amounting to nearly \$482.5 million

were paid to unemployed workers under the provisions of State unemployment compensation laws during the fiscal year ended June 30. As of July 1, 1939, employees of railroad carriers were excluded from coverage under State unemployment compensation laws and came under the provisions of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, administered by the Railroad Retirement Board. Payments under this act during the fiscal year amounted to \$14.6 million.

More than 3.5 million placements were effected through public employment offices during the same period. Of this total, nearly 3 million or approximately 85 percent were in private industry. These offices also made about 1.1 million supplemental placements in which the employment service assisted in bringing workers and employers together but did not perform all steps involved in a complete placement.

Obligations amounting to nearly \$585.7 million were incurred for 1939-40 from Federal, State. and local funds for payments to recipients of the three special types of public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board. Of this amount \$453.3 million represented payments to recipients of old-age assistance; \$119.5 million, payments for aid to dependent children; and \$12.9 million, payments for aid to the blind. Federal grants to States under the health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act for the period, on the basis of checks issued by the Treasury Department, were as follows: maternal and child-health services, \$4.8 million; services for crippled children, \$3.4 million; child-welfare services, \$1.5 million; and public-health work, \$9.5 million.

Total obligations incurred from Federal, State, and local funds for payments to recipients of all types of public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs amounted to \$3,263.6 million for the fiscal year just ended, as

compared with \$3,755.7 million for 1938-39. The decline of 13.1 percent for 1939-40 resulted largely from reductions in the amount of earnings under the program of the Work Projects Administration in 1939-40.

OFFICIALS of employment security agencies of all 48 States and the District of Columbia convened in Washington on July 25 for a 3-day conference on the responsibilities of the public employment service in training and recruiting workers for jobs under the national defense program. The conference was called by the Social Security Board at the request of Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, presided at the conference, which was addressed by Sidney Hillman of the National Defense Commission and officials of the Social Security Board.

APPOINTMENT of a committee to coordinate the health and public-welfare activities of four Federal agencies in behalf of the National Defense Commission has been announced by Harriet Elliott, representative of consumers' interest. The members of the committee and the fields in which they serve are: Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, social security and welfare; Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, child welfare; Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, public health and medical problems; and M. L. Wilson, Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, nutrition.

COVERAGE of agricultural labor under the social insurance programs of this country was recommended in a report on migratory labor presented to the President during July by the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The Committee also recommended a series of specific measures to increase public understanding of and interest in the problems of migratory workers, namely, to extend educational and welfare services to migrants, to improve their living conditions and housing, to provide medical care and health services, to promote better employment and working conditions, and to furnish more effective aid to migrants who are in need of relief.

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With reference to social security measures, the Committee declared: "The protection of the social security programs should be extended to migratory workers: in public assistance, by uniform and less restrictive standards of State residence; in the insurance programs-old age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation-by extension of coverage to agricultural wage earners." To provide more adequate relief to migrants and their families, the Committee proposed that: "To meet immediate emergency situations, appropriate Federal programs such as the Work Projects Administration and Farm Security Administration should be financed and directed toward furnishing more effective aid to migratory workers. To provide for a continuing program of aid for this and other groups, a general relief program should be established on a Federal-State basis, Federal funds being made on a 'variable grants' basis under administrative provisions similar to those provided in the public assistance programs under the Social Security Act and with added safeguards to prevent discrimination against migratory workers."

The full report of the Committee will be published in the September Bulletin.

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SAMPLING TECHNIQUE FOR OBTAINING NUMBER OF COVERED WORKERS UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS

HARRY J. WINSLOW *

PROPOSALS TO MODIFY State unemployment compensation laws usually involve questions on henefit costs. For the State legislatures, which must secure such information at a minimum of time and cost, a small sample from the wagerecord file will suffice to answer many questions. A small representative sample properly planned yields better results than a larger sample poorly planned and requires very little more time to obtain than one improperly selected. A survey of all the records would ordinarily be both unnecessary and uneconomical. In a recent sample, drawn for the purpose of measuring the number of workers with wage credits within a calendar year, special techniques for random sampling were developed and should be helpful in planning samples for measuring wage characteristics of covered workers.

The administrative procedures developed by State employment security agencies for keeping records of workers' earnings make it difficult, except by carefully planned sampling procedures, to obtain an unduplicated count of the number of workers who have had some earnings in covered employment during a year. In most States the record of a worker's annual earnings can be obtained from one or more punch cards or wage slips filed for each quarter for which the worker has had earnings. If a worker receives wages from more than one employer during a quarter, the file will contain a wage-record card for each employer. The total number of workers who have had some earnings in covered employment during a year can be obtained by counting all the workers with cards or slips in the wage-record file, counting of course only one slip per worker. This method is, however, laborious and time-consuming, particularly in a large agency in which a large volume

of wage-record cards are received during the year.

A study was made of the Maryland wage-record file for 1938 to develop a sampling procedure which would be simple to carry out, require a minimum amount of clerical and machine time, and provide sufficient data to make a reliable estimate of the number of workers with wage credits and to detect the error in the estimate. The extent to which this goal was achieved is shown by the amount of time required for pulling, processing, and refiling the cards, and by the accuracy of the results. The sample was drawn in November 1939. A record was kept of the time required for all the hand and machine operations, and adequate statistical data were tabulated to give not only the end results but also to estimate the accuracy of the sample. Additional data were obtained in order that measures of the number of workers with wage credits might be made by two independent methods, to detect, if possible, any bias that might have occurred.

Summary of Results

Three random samples were selected independently of each other. Each sample was approximately 0.8 percent of the total universe. Two methods were devised for obtaining the estimated number of workers with wage credits. These methods were so designed that the number of workers estimated by each would move in opposite directions from the true number of workers if the sample were biased. This procedure provided a check on the effectiveness of the device used for eliminating the bias which results from obtaining too large a proportion of workers with a large number of wage-record cards per worker.

For the first method, the following procedure was adopted. The total number of cards in the file was obtained by measuring the number of inches of cards in the file, then sampling to determine the average number of cards per inch, and multiplying the total number of inches by the average number of cards per inch. The number of workers with wage credits was obtained by

^{*}Bureau of Employment Security, Research and Statistics Division. The author wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the Mayland Unemployment Compensation Board in making available statistical data for use in the preparation of this article. The article presents the findings of the first of a series of sampling experiments designed to determine efficient and satisfactory specifications for random sampling of wage-record files. It does not represent official recommendations of the Division.

determining from the sample the average number of cards per worker and then dividing the total number of cards by this figure. The average number of workers obtained from the three samples by this method was 427,000, with an error of ± 1.7 percent. This error was calculated for 95 percent fiducial limits. The relative error within each individual sample was ± 2.5 percent.

In the second method, the number of workers with wage credits was obtained by dividing the total earnings reported in the annual report for 1938 by the average annual earnings estimated from the three samples. The number of workers calculated by this method was 425,000, with an error of ± 2.7 percent. The error within each individual sample was ± 4.6 percent. Errors were calculated for 95 percent fiducial limits.

Precautions were taken to eliminate any bias that might result from selecting too high a proportion of workers with large numbers of wage-record cards. The agreement between the number of workers computed by each method was sufficiently close to indicate that there is little likelihood of a large bias in the sample toward workers with a large number of cards. Although this study does not offer positive proof that there is no bias, it does give favorable evidence that the selection of the samples was quite random. Reasons for this belief are discussed below in detail.

The Maryland Wage-Record Files

Since the Maryland wage-record files segregate the wage records for the current year from the preceding year, the records needed for the study were immediately available and the sampling was thereby greatly facilitated. Maryland has a uniform benefit year from April 1 to March 31. The base period is the calendar year preceding April 1 of the current year. As a result, in April a large number of initial determinations of benefit rights are made daily. After the first few weeks, the number of determinations drops off rather rapidly and becomes very small in the latter part of the year. At the time this sample was selected—November 1939—few initial determinations were

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The 1938 wage-record files contained about 32 sections of 10 drawers each. Each drawer contained 2 trays. A full drawer held approximately 5,000 cards. However, many of the drawers were not full. In those drawers that were considered full, the number of inches of cards in each tray varied from 22 to 29. A few of the trays were only partially filled. In all, excluding cards for railroad workers, there were 630 trays, containing approximately 1,601,000 cards.

The file consisted of two main sections, a numeric file (by social security account number) and an alphabetic file. The numeric file contained cards for (a) workers to whom social security account numbers had been assigned in the State of Maryland, (b) those who had received their account numbers outside the State, and (c) workers with wage credits under State coverage who had initially received account numbers from the block issued under the railroad retirement system. The last two groups were relatively small.

The alphabetic file represented cards for workers for whom no social security account number was reported. As soon as an account number was obtained for these workers, their cards were shifted to the numeric file. In the alphabetic file, the cards were filed alphabetically by the worker's surname only and then filed under surname by employer account number. There was no way to determine the number of separate records for individuals having the same initials or given name. Since, fortunately, the alphabetic file was small—12 trays of cards only—the error due to duplication was well below the magnitude of the sampling error for the principal result. The method of filing used in the alphabetic file made it difficult to select cards for individual workers. Drawings from this file could have been

being made. Since the cards in the wage-record file are drawn at the time the determination is made and are then replaced, few cards are out of the file at any one time, especially in the latter part of the year. This refiling has a slight effect on the order of the cards in the file. At the beginning of the year the cards are filed by machine and are in perfect order, but as the year progresses the possibility increases that some of the cards will be out of place in the file. Even so, little evidence was found to indicate that many cards had been misfiled.

 $^{^1}$ The percentage error represents the range on either side of the true mean of the universe that will include 95 percent of the cases. In other words, the odds are 19 to 1 against obtaining a mean that will lie outside these limits by chance alone. Inasmuch as the mean of the universe is unknown, and no factors that would cause a systematic error or bias have been detected in the measurement of the cards, the odds are against the 427,000 workers differing from the actual number of workers by more than \pm 1.7 percent.

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At the time the sample was drawn, wage-record cards were being pulled at the rate of about 1,000 a day. The cards remained out of the file no longer than 2 days. Since the average number of cards per worker was 3.75, wage records for no more than 600 workers were out of the file at any one time. Scattered throughout the file were cross-reference cards. Whenever wage records for the same individual were found under different account numbers, the cards were placed under one number and a cross-reference was inserted for the other number. The total number of these cross-reference cards was small. Records of workers covered by railroad unemployment insurance were in a separate part of the numeric file and were therefore readily excluded from this study on workers covered by the State law. The general set-up provided an almost ideal sampling arrangement for determining the average number of cards per worker.

Method of Drawing Sample and Time Required

Wage records for five workers were drawn at random from every full tray of cards. If the tray was half full, cards for three workers were drawn: if less than half full, for only one worker. The cards which were pulled were spaced fairly equally along the tray. The trays were broken at five different places without actually measuring the space between breaks. To eliminate the bias that would have resulted from random pulling of the cards of the first worker, the cards of the second worker were always drawn. For example, when the clerk broke the file, instead of pulling the first card at this break, he would draw the cards for the next following number. In case the second worker's card happened to be a cross-reference, this card was pulled from the file as though it were a regular account and placed in a separate pile.

If the cards for the first worker had been drawn, a definite bias would have occurred in the sample in favor of the workers with the largest number of cards. Since the number of cards per worker varied greatly, the space occupied by individual workers' wage records was unequal. In breaking the file at random, the probability of breaking the file for a worker whose wage records occupied a wide space in the file was much greater than breaking a file at a worker whose wage records occupied

a narrow space. By taking the second lot of cards following the break, this bias was, for the most part, eliminated. The probability of a second lot containing a large or a small number of cards was practically the same.

Two of the samples were drawn independently by two different individuals. The third sample was pulled by three different individuals because of changes in staff on duty. The time required for pulling the three samples from the numeric file was: first sample, 7 hours, 3 minutes; second sample, 5 hours, 49 minutes; third sample, 8 hours, 23 minutes. The time required for sampling the alphabetic file was: first sample, 44 minutes; second, 41 minutes; third, 45 minutes.

The total time required for drawing all three samples from both files was 23 hours, 25 minutes. The time for refiling the cards was 67 hours, 18 minutes. This time was longer than it should have been, because no guide cards were placed in the trays where the cards had been pulled. If file guides had been used, the time for refiling would have been considerably reduced. A conservative estimate of refiling under these conditions would be 45 hours.

In order to tabulate the data, summary cards were punched for each worker, with the following information: social security account number, number of cards per worker, and total annual earnings, From this information the following tables were prepared:

 Distribution of workers by number of cards per worker and by type of account number or other identification.

(2) Distribution of annual wages by amount and by type of account number or other identification.

(3) Number of workers earning \$3,000 or more and total amount of individual earnings in excess of \$3,000, in groups of 200 workers each, arranged in account-number sequence.

(4) Number of cross-reference cards by type of account number.

(5) Identification of the last worker in each group of 200 workers in each sample, by account number.

The time required for machine work was: sorting, 18 hours, 15 minutes; tabulating, 19 hours, 10 minutes; miscellaneous, 2 hours, 45 minutes. The total time spent on machine operations for

³ Includes verification of runs, collating and balancing, wiring machines, and incidental elerical work.

all three samples was 45 hours, 10 minutes. The total time required for both clerical and machine work was 135 hours, 53 minutes, or an average per sample of 45 hours, 18 minutes. Had file guides been used, it is estimated that the average time per sample would have been 37 hours and 20 minutes.

The total number of workers drawn was 3,357 for the first sample, 3,316 for the second, and 3,291 for the third, making a total of 9,964. The average amount of clerical and machine time required for each worker included in the sample was 49 seconds.

In order to estimate the time required for pulling a sample from a similar arrangement of files, an approximate figure can be obtained by multiplying the total number of workers in the proposed sample by the average time per worker. For the most part this figure will be an overstatement, because all the tabulations included in this study are unnecessary, and the time for refiling the cards can be cut down.

Number of Cards in Files

In some States the number of wage cards filed during the year is known. The total number of cards punched for the year 1938 in the Maryland agency was 1,725,000. This figure includes cards for railroad workers.

Certain difficulties are inherent in estimating the number of cards by the procedure used in the first method described. The number of cards per inch will vary according to the proportion of new or used cards in the drawer, humidity conditions. pressure on the cards, and the position of the drawer in the file cabinet. To ensure reasonably uniform pressure on all cards, the same clerk made all the measurements. It was found that the number of cards per inch in a tray in an upper drawer varied from that in a lower drawer because of the difference in leverage which could be applied at the time of measurement. In spite of this difficulty, it is believed that this method of estimating the number of cards in a file gave fairly accurate results. The total number of inches of cards was 11,757, of which 570 were accounted for by cards for railroad workers. Since several independent sets of measurements were not taken. it is impossible to estimate the over-all error in these figures.

In order to determine the average number of cards per inch, six batches of cards measuring 6 inches each were selected at random throughout the file. The cards in each batch were run through a sorter and counted. The number of cards per batch is shown below:

Batch numbe																																Tumber Cards
1.	_		-	-				-		-	_		_			10	-				-	-		_	-				_		-	862
2.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9	_	_	_	_	_		_	-	_	_	100	_	_				_			_		869
3.													-												-	-						869
4_			_	_	-	_	-00	_			_	_	-		-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_				_	_	-	_		868
5_							_									-		-		_			_	_	_							864
6.		-						_	_	_	_		_	_		-		-	_		_			_	_	_	_	-		_		863

The average number of cards per inch was 144.3 ± 0.4 percent. The error is expressed for 95 percent fiducial limits.

Table 1.—Number of workers represented in 3 samples drawn from 1938 wage-record files of Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board, by number of cards per worker

		All san	nples				Samp	de 1				Samp	le 2				Samp	ole 3		
Number of cards per worker	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic
Total number of cards	37, 402					12, 636					12, 326					12, 440				
Total number of workers.	9, 964	8, 984	757	62	161	3, 357	3, 026	255	21	55	3, 316	2, 984	256	21	55	3, 291	2, 974	246	20	8
2	1, 298 976 869 5, 453 637 294 121 107 50 73 36 22 28	924 777 759 5, 240 602 277 114 101 46 65 30 22 27	268 148 97 188 27 11 5 4 2 2 4 0 1	20 9 3 15 5 5 1 1 2 1 0 0	86 42 10 10 3 1 1 1 1 0 5 2 0	455 306 282 1,861 215 94 36 34 18 21 14 8	324 236 246 1,795 208 85 33 33 15 19 12 8	93 56 29 57 6 6 3 1 2 0 1	9 1 2 5 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0	29 13 5 4 1 0 0 0 2 1 0	450 331 288 1,795 213 92 37 41 17 30 9 5 8	328 270 246 1,720 196 90 35 37 16 26 7 5 8	92 42 38 67 13 1 0 2 0 0 0	4 4 1 5 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	26 15 3 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 0 0	393 339 299 1, 797 200 108 48 32 15 22 13 9	272 271 267 1,725 198 102 46 31 15 20 11 9	83 50 30 64 8 4 2 1 0 2 2 0 0	7 4 0 5 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	31

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When cross-reference cards were pulled, they were placed apart from the cards with wage records. The number of cross-reference cards per sample was as follows:

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	m-4-1	Cross-refer	rence cards
Sample number	Total num- ber of cards	Number	Percent of total
All samples	37, 402	295	0.79
1	12, 636 12, 326 12, 440	99 116 80	. 78 . 94 . 64

The number of cross-reference cards thus constituted a very small proportion of the total. In fact, this number is well within the range of sampling error resulting from measuring the average number of cards per inch and the average number of cards per worker. For all practical purposes, this count could be excluded entirely from the estimate without affecting the accuracy of the end results, since the total number of cards per inch is reduced only to 99.2 percent when the correction for cross-reference cards is made. When the average number of cards per inch, corrected for cross-reference cards, is multiplied by the total number of inches of cards in the file, the total number of wage cards is 1,601,000 ± 0.4 percent. Since cards for railroad workers are excluded from this estimate and the percentage error is calculated for 95 percent fiducial limits, the error in the measurement of total number of cards in the file is very small. However, the statistical estimate of the error for 95 percent fiducial limits does not take into account the error that might have occurred in this measurement.

As previously stated, about 2,000 cards were out of the file at the time these measurements were taken. This number is well within the range of accidental error and can be disregarded in estimating the total number of cards in the file. Regardless of the difficulties in measuring the average number of cards per inch, when proper care is taken it can be done quickly and accurately. The percentage of error in this measurement is much less than the percentage of error that occurs in measuring the average number of cards per worker.

The time required for measuring the cards in the sample was not recorded, because in most States the total number of cards that have been filed is known. Even if this time were included in the total clerical and machine time, the average time per covered worker would not be increased appreciably. In all likelihood this average figure is sufficiently overestimated to include the time necessary for measuring the files and the average number of cards per inch.

Estimate of Number of Workers

A distribution of workers by number of cards per worker was tabulated for each sample (table 1). The number of cards per worker varied from 1 to 35. For each sample the modal number of cards per worker was 4. The mean number of cards per worker and the error in the mean for 95 percent fiducial limits is as follows:

Sample number	A verage num- ber of cards per worker	Standard deviation	Percent of error in the average
All samples	3. 75	2.31	±1.2
1	3. 76 3. 72 3. 78	2. 40 2. 23 2. 30	±2.1 ±2.1 ±2.1

The standard deviation in each sample is almost as large as the mean. However, the error in the mean is relatively small. For each sample the error was ± 2.1 percent, whereas the error for all three samples combined was ± 1.2 percent. Since the number of workers in each sample is about 0.8 percent of the total number of workers in the universe, the proportion for all three samples combined is about 2.4 percent of the universe. It is readily seen, therefore, that improvement in accuracy does not increase in direct proportion to the increase in the size of the sample. To reduce the error of the average number of cards per worker 45 percent, the size of the sample must be increased 200 percent.

In order to estimate the number of workers by a different method, a distribution of workers by annual earnings was tabulated (table 2). The average annual earnings for each sample and the error in this average for 95 percent fiducial limits are shown below:

Sample number	Average annual earnings	Standard deviation	Percent of error in the average
All samples	\$896	\$1,213	±2.7
1	872 888 928	1, 064 1, 318 1, 246	±4.7 ±4.6 ±4.5

The standard deviation for each sample is

greater than the mean itself. The error for each sample is ± 4.7 , ± 4.6 , and ± 4.5 percent, respectively; for all three combined, ± 2.7 percent. It should be noted that the error in the mean for 95 percent fiducial limits is more than twice as great as the corresponding error for the average number of cards per worker. The calculation of the number of workers with wage credits by this method is, therefore, much less accurate than the estimate based on the average number of cards per worker. This difference is to be expected, because individual annual earnings of workers spread over a greater range than the number of cards per worker.

The highest individual annual earnings obtained in any one sample was \$100,000; the next highest was \$65,300. Both these earnings were much higher than any others drawn. Federal incometax reports for the State of Maryland show that the total number of workers earning over \$50,000 a year is a very small fraction of 1 percent of the total number of workers in the State. The chance of drawing a worker with annual earnings of over \$50,000 in a sample as small as these is very remote, and it is best to exclude such records in determining the average earnings of all workers. If they are left in the sample and the average annual wage is computed, a less accurate estimate of the mean is obtained. In the calculation of the average annual earnings, the worker with \$65,300 annual earnings was not included in sample 1, and the worker with \$100,000 annual earnings was not included in sample 3. Some idea of the exaggeration that would have occurred if the highest individual earnings in sample 1 and sample 3 had

been included may be obtained by observing the earnings of the next highest worker in each of these samples. The earnings of the next highest worker in sample 1 was \$22,200 against the highest annual earnings of \$65,300. The annual earnings of the next highest worker in sample 3 was \$21,000, as compared with the highest earnings of \$100,000. The proportion of workers earning more than \$10,000 in these samples was 0.2 and 0.3 percent, respectively.

An average of annual wages does not represent the average annual rate for total man-years of employment, but is the average annual-earning rate per worker, regardless of the amount of unemployment an individual may have experienced during the year. It corresponds roughly to the average annual earnings obtained from pay rolls and employment under the old-age and survivors insurance program and not under the State unemployment compensation laws. The latter average more nearly corresponds to an average full-time annual-earning rate per man-year of employment.

Estimates of the number of workers with wage credits in 1938, as previously stated, can be obtained (1) by dividing the total number of cards in the wage-record file by the average number of cards per worker; and (2) by dividing the total wages reported in the annual report for 1938 by average annual earnings as estimated from wage-record cards.

Table 2.—Number of workers represented in 3 samples drawn from 1938 wage-record files of Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board, by annual-earning group

		All san	nples				Samp	le 1				Samp	le 2				Samp	de 3		
Annual-earning group	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic	Total	Maryland	Out-of-State	Railroad	Alphabetic
Total amount of earnings	\$8,927,000					\$2,928,000			****	***	\$2,946,000					\$3,054,000	*****			
Total number of workers	9, 964	8, 984	757	62	161	3, 357	3, 026	255	21	55	3, 316	2, 984	256	21	55	3, 291	2, 974	246	20	5
Less than \$100	1, 862 2, 363 2, 561 1, 750 865 347 165 120 33 72 26	1, 266 2, 099 2, 416 1, 668 832 316 153 108 31 71 24	254 211 123 78 31 31 12 12 12 2	29 16 12 4 1 0 0 0 0	113 37 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	575 776 879 590 287 122 54 35 14 18	435 692 829 559 278 113 50 33 12 18	91 67 41 30 9 4 2 2 0	11 4 5 1 0 0 0 0 0	38 13 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	553 829 827 567 284 122 55 43 7 21 8	424 735 777 544 271 112 48 39 7 20	85 72 42 22 12 10 7 4 0 1	9 6 5 1 0 0 0 0 0	35 16 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	534 758 855 593 294 103 56 42 12 33	407 672 810 565 283 91 55 36 12 33 10	78 72 40 26 10 12 1 6 0	9 6 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	•

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³ Total man-years of employment for this rate are obtained by averaging monthly volumes of employment for a whole year. Monthly volume of employment is defined in employment security statistics as the number of workers employed within the pay-roll period ended nearest the last day of the

Estimates of the number of workers with wage credits obtained by these two methods are shown below:

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gample number	Sample as per-		estimated rage num- rage cards	Workers by avera earnings	estimated age annual
Campio and	cent of total	Number	Percent of error	Number	Percent of error
All samples	2.4	427, 000	士1.7	425, 000	±2.7
******************************	.8	426, 000 431, 000 424, 000	±2.5 ±2.5 ±2.5	436, 000 428, 000 410, 000	±4.7 ±4.6 ±4.5

Errors for these two estimates are for 95 percent fiducial limits. The error for the number of workers calculated from the average number of wage cards was obtained by adding the error in the average number of cards per worker to the error in the estimate of the total number of cards in the wage-record file. The error in the second estimate is due entirely to the error in average annual earnings per worker. There is no way of determining the error in the annual report on the amount of wages in covered employment for the State of Maryland. Since this amount was tabulated from a 100-percent sample, the error may be presumed to be much smaller than any of the sampling errors shown here.

Variation in the number of workers for each of the three samples in the second estimate is much greater than in the first. Likewise, the errors in the second estimate are almost twice as great. This difference occurs because annual earnings are not as homogeneous a characteristic as the average number of cards per worker.

Estimates of the number of workers with wage credits resulting from the two methods do not differ significantly. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that there is little or no bias in the method of sampling used. The only bias that might occur-selecting workers with the greatest number of cards—was practically eliminated by selecting cards of the second worker when drawing the sample. If there had been a bias in the measure of the average number of cards per worker, it is possible that this bias would be in the same direction but would not affect average annual earnings to the same extent. Workers with the largest number of wage-record cards are usually workers who have the least stable employment and the lowest wage rates. If these workers occurred in the sample in a greater proportion than they occurred in the universe, the average annual earnings would be little affected, whereas the average number of cards per worker would be much greater than the true average number of cards per worker in the universe. In this event, the bias would cause the two sets of estimates to diverge. The estimate of the number of workers by average number of cards per worker would be too small, whereas the estimate based on average annual wages would be nearer the true value, and the difference between the two estimates would be significant if this bias were sufficiently large. The estimates of the number of workers with wage credits by the two methods do not differ significantly in any of the samples. This fact is substantial evidence that there is little or no bias toward the worker with the greatest number of cards.

WAGE REPORTS MUST BE RIGHT

PHILIP S. BROUGHTON *

GEORGE was all the name he had at the warehouse where he had worked as a trucker for 3 weeks in 1937. Nobody had asked him where he came from or whether he had a social security account number. He couldn't have told anybody where he was going next; he didn't know.

George had always been enough of a name. He'd been a "boomer" since 1930 when his old job folded up. Since then he had worked on half a dozen building construction jobs as a laborer, a couple of road jobs, two short jobs filling in at his old trade of mechanic, and one job as a dishwasher. He'd roamed three States to find those. But a "boomer" didn't have anything to hope for. Why identify a "boomer"?

George had noticed that his employer was deducting a penny from each dollar of his pay. The employer was matching these deductions with money of his own and mailing these joint social security contributions to the collector of internal revenue. But it did not occur to either him or his employer that George had a personal stake in being identified. The employer did not give the social security account number a thought until the day he made out the wage reports. He did not think much about it then. He just wrote in, "George-\$54." After all, he'd paid the tax, hadn't he?

The story of George is not an isolated case. It epitomizes a very real problem of wage reporting in the early days of the Federal old-age insurance program. In the Southwest there were thousands of Tonys and Miguels and Pedros who went from job to job without ever using their real names. In the South there were Rube and Buck and Typhena, and, of course, Dummy, who is already famous in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; on request for further identification his employer explained that Dummy was deaf and In New England there were Emile, dumb. Simone, Patrick, and Brigit; in New York, Aaron and Concetta and Tony; in Wisconsin, Hilda and Gudrun. And there were just plain Bill and Joe in half the towns in America.

How to credit wages to one of these names, especially when it came in without a social security account number, was only one of the problems the staff of the Social Security Board has had to solve. Your grocer would have the same problem if you sent him \$30 and simply said, "Please credit." To be credited, you have to identify vourself.

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There were other problems. For example, there were the employers who reported, "20 employees-\$200," or "Many casuals—\$1,165.31." Less frank employers credited unidentified pay rolls under fictitious names to make their books balance. In 1937 there were the employers whose lawyers advised them not to pay, assured them that the whole social security program would be declared unconstitutional. And there were the Bill Smiths and Joe Browns who just forgot to show their employers their social security account numbers and who therefore could not be distinguished from hundreds of other men of the same name. Cases like these brought 7.4 million wage items 1 into the Baltimore office of the Social Security Board out of the total of 73.9 million for the year 1937, the first year wage and pay-roll taxes were collected. They brought another 4.1 million out of the total of 114.7 million received for 1938.

These wage items had to be identified if every worker's family was to receive the protection he and his employer were paying for. Every 6 months in 1937, every 3 months since, each employer in covered industry must report to the Board the wages paid to each employee. These wages are credited on the individual ledger sheets in the central accounting files at Baltimore, just as a private insurance company would credit the amount of premium payments. A worker may change jobs a dozen times in a single reporting period and so have as many as a dozen wage items for each period. But, since benefit rights will be eventually determined on the basis of the average monthly wage, as computed from the

¹ These items are incomplete, that is, they lack an account number or both

account number and name. (Except as otherwise noted it is the incomplete items with which this paper deals.) Also in temporary suspense are incorrect items, in which digits of the account number are transposed, the name and number show a discrepancy (often as the result of change of name through marriage), or some other error of detail occurs. These incorrect items are usually corrected through accounting-operations facilities and are easily verifled, since they ordinarily imply no lack of correct identification of worker by employer. Of 8.0 million such items for 1937 and 1938, 7.6 million were promptly identified and credited.

recorded wages, the level of his benefits will depend on every single item being credited. To ensure such credit to the proper account the employer had to identify each wage item by social security account number as well as by name. There might be thousands of John Browns, but there would be a different social security account number for each.

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and faulty wage reporting were unexpected problems. When any new tax program is established, the Bureau of Internal Revenue finds that it must go through a period of vigorous education of taxpayers, follow-up of delinquents, and, ultimately, vigorous enforcement. Today personal income tax delinquency is reduced to a negligible total, so now it can be told that early delinquency and inaccuracy were higher than officials of that Bureau like to remember.² Expected or not, delinquency was a serious problem for Federal social insurance for three reasons:

(1) Social security taxes, as distinguished from most other taxes, are levied to pay specific benefits to the workers in whose names they are paid. On whatever valid legal and constitutional distinctions the lawyers may insist, the contributions are constructively similar to private insurance premiums, so far as those who pay them are concerned. Thus, unless wage items could be credited to the proper account, workers and employers would be paying for more protection than they were receiving.

(2) The wage-record formula for relating benefits to individual earnings, and hence to regional differences in income levels, and to employer-employee contributions might break down. For, if reported wages did not reflect these differences accurately, reliance could not be placed upon wage records either by the Board or by the general public.

(3) Large segments of the public are not prone to recognize the problem of management or to accept methodical administrative solutions. These groups might be persuaded to seek a political panacea and to forsake the social insurance principle altogether. Any friction in the operating mechanism of the Federal social insurance program would be hailed as evidence of alleged failure by those who wish to substitute some alternative plan.

Why Incomplete Reporting?

These were among the issues presented to the Board by poor reporting by employers. Today current reporting is well in hand. Only a fraction of 1 percent of the total amount of reported wages remain in suspense. These unposted wage items are still being identified, and the accuracy of the records is being improved from day to day. The problem occupies, however, so interesting a historical chapter in the development of the Federal insurance program that it seems well to review its development. How did it arise? When was it first recognized? How did the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance meet the challenge? What was the significance of suspended accounts to wage earners and potential beneficiaries? What is the present status of the wage accounts? And what is the future of the problem in the administration of old-age and survivors insurance?

It should be clear from the illustrations cited that incomplete items originate, not in the accounting operations, but in the failure of employers to report wage items completely and accurately. This failure may arise because the employer failed to obtain the worker's account number or because he failed to give it accurately in his wage report. In the early period of reporting, the employer's failure to obtain the social security account number was due in many cases to the fact that the worker had not obtained a social security card. The following tabulation shows the progress made in reducing incompletely reported items received at each reporting period:

Period ended—	Percent
July 31, 1937	11. 7
Dec. 31, 1937	8. 3
Mar. 31, 1938	3. 8
June 30, 1938	
Sept. 30, 1938	3. 0
Dec. 31, 1938	3. 3
Mar. 31, 1939	3. 0
June 30, 1939	1. 9
Sept. 30, 1939	2. 1
Dec. 31, 1939	1. 7
Mar. 31, 1940	1 1. 1
1 Based on posting of 28.9 million of 29.6 million items received.	

¹ Based on posting of 28.9 million of 29.6 million items received

What were the reasons for so high a percentage of incomplete reports in the first years of operation? Many small employers had probably never

¹ Extensive statistical studies of such problems are not made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Estimates of delinquency cannot be cited, but they suggest that the pay-roll tax problem was not unique in kind or size.

before kept records or filed Federal tax returns of any type. They had little information about the act and little or no experience which would help them to interpret the fine-print instructions on the back of the tax forms or information which would persuade them of the importance of the reports. Cooperation between employer and employee could not be expected, for there was little understanding of the dividends in the form of larger benefits that the individual account holder would receive from a full and accurate report. Some industries were careless about employee records. The high percentage of incomplete wage reports in 1937 was probably further increased by the procedure under which employers paid taxes monthly but made wage reports only twice a year.

Opposition shielded itself behind a pending United States Supreme Court decision. The first wage report was due on July 31, 1937, only a little more than 2 months after the May decision of the Supreme Court, which declared the act constitutional. The Court decision came months or weeks after many workers who should have received wage credits had left their employers without means of tracing them. Many employers, who for conscientious or political reasons believed the act would be declared unconstitutional, failed to keep reports of early 1937 pay rolls, while others paid their taxes under protest and advised the workers who were to be the beneficiaries of the system to file for account numbers under protest. In the second reporting period of 1937 this attitude continued on the part of some employers who were slow to grasp the significance of the Supreme Court's decision.

Preventive Action Taken

Incomplete reporting was not merely expected; it was anticipated. Steps to prevent it were taken in advance of the first reporting date. In May 1937 the Bureau's Accounting Operations Division in Baltimore, after a conference with Washington officials, set up facilities for handling incomplete items as they arose. Officials journeyed to employers' meetings to discuss the importance of identifying each wage item with an account number. In June 1937 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue instructed collectors to insert in the envelopes with the blank forms sent out for the first employer reports the following notice: "To Employers: Under Treasury Regulations,

the employee is required to report his account number to his employer." In July further instructions from the Commissioner to the collectors of internal revenue admonished them to "examine the Form SS-2a, . . . as to completeness, that is, see that the employee's account number, name, and amount of taxable wages and the period covered are entered thereon." In the issuance of both these instructions officials of the Social Security Board collaborated.

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In August 1937, as the Bureau of Internal Revenue was perusing the first reports, it noted the frequent absence of employee account numbers and instructed collectors to require each employer so reporting to fill out a new form completing the information which he had failed to file in the first Supplementary instructions in August advised the collectors to accept the word "unknown" in lieu of the employee's account number only when the employer had exercised reasonable diligence in attempting to obtain that number. Procedures were set up to clear reporting information between the Social Security Board and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and these procedures were strengthened from time to time to meet new needs. A study of the type of errors arising was made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and forwarded to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for its further guidance in dealing with the problem at the time of collection. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in September 1937, outlined to the collectors procedures to be followed for improving wage reports.7

It has seemed worth while to summarize the early steps for two reasons. They indicate, in the first place, the promptness with which the problem was met. In the second place, they suggest the extent to which incomplete reports were associated with tardy and delinquent tax returns; many employers at that time were so uncertain as to the procedure that they waited for the visit of the deputy collector before filing returns at all. They indicate also the dual nature of the problem.

There is first of all the problem of collecting the taxes, which is the primary objective of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and which under a new tax program always presents a not inconsiderable difficulty. To cope with tardiness and

⁴ A&C Mimeograph Coll. No. 4607, June 1, 1937.

⁴ A&C Mimeograph Coll. No. 4630, July 22, 1937.

⁴ A&C Mimeograph Coll. No. 4638, Aug. 10, 1937.

^{*} A&C Mimeograph Coll. No. 4665, Sept. 28, 1937.

delinquency in tax payment the Bureau of Internal Revenue has developed its own techniques. These involve, successively, announcement, follow-up, penalty, and finally criminal prosecution. The old-age and survivors insurance contributions involve an additional problem of obtaining wage reports to serve as a basis for accruing credits toward future benefits. While the Social Security Board has the power of subpena on its own authority to obtain this information, that power would not be easily administrable until the great bulk of the reports were coming in with regularity. It is a power to be used against the willful or the incorrigible. With a large number of small employers whose incomplete reporting was due to lack of understanding or with large employers whose incomplete reports were only occasional, the first device which sound management would adopt to meet the problem would obviously be education.

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It would thus seem that the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Social Security Board must inevitably set up different priorities of interest and of method. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has as its first responsibility the collection of taxes, which can be done completely and accurately without any record of account numbers. Obviously, the tax can be paid in full without this information, and the traditional job of the collector is done when the tax is paid. His books balance; the rest of the problem belongs to the insurance agency. He has no primary concern with the public-relations problem inherent in the establishment of a social security policy. When taxes are not paid properly, he can inflict penalties, inhibited only by his own experienced judgment as to their probable effectiveness.

The Social Security Board, on the other hand, has under the law a primary interest in the completeness and accuracy of the wage statements; the time and manner of collecting the taxes is not within its province. It has an interest in good relations with the public. The attitude of the workers and employers who make the contributions is the measure of current cooperation and thus a factor in the long-range stability of the system.

If one looks only at these different primary interests of the two agencies, it is not the conflicts but the cooperation achieved in meeting the problem as a common one that seems most significant. But difference in primary responsibility tells only half the story. A very large proportion of delinquent or tardy returns also show incomplete items on the wage reports. Carelessness in time and detail seem common to the same individuals, and the group of employers to whom the Bureau of Internal Revenue must direct its efforts to bring tax payments up to date proved to be much the same group which saddled the Social Security Board with incomplete wage reports. This important fact led to vigorous, early action by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as described, and to increased interagency cooperation on the persistently delinquent employers.

Attacking the Backlog

In October 1937, when the Accounting Operations Division started to punch wage cards from the employers' reports, the first concrete evidence of the extent of incompleted items was provided. By October 23 the first sorting operation had been performed, and wage cards without the account numbers had been segregated for further identification. Meanwhile telegraphic instructions had been sent to field-office managers outlining procedures by which they could assist the collectors of internal revenue in a common assault on the significant problem of incomplete reporting. On December 18, 1937, when a ledger-control section was set up to handle all items reported without account numbers, the relative proportion of such items for the first reporting period became fully known. On December 31, 1937, within 2 weeks after the scope of the problem was known, the Social Security Board authorized the recruitment of additional personnel for the Accounting Operations Division to be specially trained for identifying incompletely reported items and verifying wage reports received from collectors' offices.

It would not seem useful to review in detail the weekly and monthly efforts in the years 1938-39 to reduce the number of incompletely reported wage items. Enough has been said to indicate that the problem-a familiar one with any new tax program—was anticipated by action before its occurrence, and that the administrative needs for its further solution were met by the Social Security Board within a fortnight after the facts became fully known and a full month before the second reports were due.

The year 1938 saw the Social Security Board's new unit for attacking the backlog of incomplete reports in vigorous operation. Its work was reviewed from time to time by special studies to reveal the progress being made. These studies explored the problem in terms of the size of the items, the types of errors, the industrial and geographic distribution of incomplete reports, and the relative success of alternative methods of identifying suspense items. At directors' and regional conferences and in the training work, the responsibilities of field personnel in informing employers and workers of their rights and duties under the social security system were emphasized. On November 29, 1938, the Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance made a comprehensive report to the Chairman of the Board on the status of incompletely reported items received by the Accounting Operations Division. He described the extensive clerical unit "presently engaged for their full time in the identification of these items" and said that this force "will remain at this task until all identifiable items are reinstated . . . Approximately 60 percent of these items will be identified by the several checks made in Baltimore; an additional but unknown proportion of these items are identified by field investigation."

The program for the first 6 months of 1939 called for further additional field personnel. Both in the training period and in later work, this personnel concentrated on following up employers who had filed wage reports without account numbers.

In the field, as in Baltimore, effort was concentrated upon the larger items, particularly those above \$100, inasmuch as the larger items would have a greater effect on the future benefits payable. In February 1939 detailed procedures were outlined, and the Director announced to the regional representatives that the general distribution to field offices of incompletely reported items would begin in March. Such items were distributed in March 1939 together with improved procedures and forms for handling the problem; instructions stated that existing backlogs should be the first consideration of field offices. By April 1939 further improvement in the accounting system, which was substantially ahead of its production schedule, permitted increased attention to clearing up such items in Baltimore.

With amendments to the Social Security Act imminent in August, the Bureau Director again outlined the progress which had been made and set the stage for a final attack before claims payments would begin. Regional representatives reported at the end of August that identification of incomplete wage items would be virtually complete on or before December 1, 1939. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a memorandum to the collectors said, "More than 21/2 years have elapsed since the date when Title VIII of the Social Security Act became effective, and it is believed only reasonable to consider that the tax payer has had sufficient time to become familiar with the regulations requiring the maintenance by them of adequate payroll records, and the preparation and submission of complete, correct wage reports." Thus, the clarification of the act through the amendments gave the signal that the time for a final clean-up had come. Then, presumably. would come the use of legal powers of penalty. subpena, and prosecution.

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New personnel made possible as the result of the deficiency appropriations following the amendments was assigned in the fall of 1939 to the field to prepare for the claims load that would arise as the result of the amendments. The date for the first payment of claims was only 4 months away. This additional personnel received its baptism in the field offices by working with employers on the identification of wage items. During those last 4 months from August through November 3.5 million items with a total value of \$456.1 million were identified. The December 1 dead line was achieved. The staff turned its energies in December, as it would for many months to come, to the imminent human application of its wage records and procedures. There were claimants to be interviewed, claimants who had rights to benefits in January.

Increased Public Understanding

The essence of drama is the effort of the man "behind the eight ball" to extricate himself. The hero of every thriller fights his way endlessly out of predicaments that seem hopeless to his audience. The 2-year battle of the backlog provided that kind of drama. Bad reporting constituted a trial for the recordkeeping system. Would it, could it, be reduced to routine, or would events indicate a switch to a stamp-book system or the abandon-

ment of the insurance contribution principle for general taxation? Despite the fact that the book-keeping, financial, and actuarial operations concerned with private insurance probably bulk much larger per account, many up to that time had doubted the long-range administrability of wage recordkeeping as a social insurance device. The successful attack on the backlog of millions of unidentified items was one step in demonstrating the workability of the system.

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Moreover, the battle of the backlog tends to obscure the more vital trend which was taking place in social security wage reporting. It would be useless to correct past errors if new ones continued to be made. And current reporting was improving at a gratifying rate, as is shown on page 11. The field officer-whether a deputy collector or a field-office representative of the Social Security Board-was accomplishing a double purpose. He was identifying past wage items improperly reported, and he was also educating the individual employer in the procedures and requirements of the system. There was every valid reason for assuming that this effort would bear fruit in constantly increasing completeness at the time later wage reports were made.

At the same time the Informational Service of the Board was organizing special material directed to employer groups. The Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance emphasized the vital public-relations responsibility of the field-office managers and urged that they spend up to one-third of their time in educational activity to increase the understanding and cooperation of workers and employers with the system. The educational campaign was intended to bring a permanent improvement in current and future wage reporting and thereby to reduce incomplete reports to a minimum.⁸ The progressive decline of incomplete reporting indicates that the objective is being achieved.

It was recognized that many missing account numbers might be due to the failure of workers to present their social security cards or to have such cards in the early days of the system. A part of

There is no way to estimate what the irreducible minimum may be. In every system some such difficulty occurs. Large private insurance companies maintain extensive staffs to seek lost beneficiaries. Unclaimed savingsbank deposits similarly indicate the fallibility of the possessive instinct. The loss of stamp books under foreign contributory systems has been reported as high as 2 or 3 percent. To date the wage record stands out as the system with the smallest margin of loss.

the educational campaign publicized the relation of account numbers to wage records and, hence, to benefits. It utilized the trade-union press, the general press, the services of employers through their personnel-training programs, and the promotional activities of labor-union officers. It sought to acquaint workers with the character of their accounts which are, in effect, a personal insurance policy or, after the amendments, a family insurance policy.

A basic part of this education on the significance of the wage account related to the wage statements. The fact that such statements would be provided annually by the Board upon request was made known through all the channels listed above. In New York City street-car cards, which urged workers to send wage inquiries to the Board, brought a heavy response. Four results were expected from the wage-inquiry publicity: that the workers who had been most careless with their account numbers would be the first to inquire. and thus the inquiries would lead to the identification of suspended items; that the availability of wage statements and the invitation of the Board to ask for them would constitute evidence of the Board's confidence in its own records; that the process of inquiry would educate workers on the importance of their accounts; and that workers who received correct reports (and these were more than 92 percent of all reports forwarded) would constitute the best witnesses as to the accuracy of the accounts.

Workers were apparently not concerned about their accounts. Despite widespread publicity only about 400,000 requests have been made in 3 years, or less than 1 percent of those who have wages to their credit.

Significance of the Suspended Items

As noted earlier, the attack on the backlog of incomplete items was directed first against those of larger amounts. The incomplete items have been consistently smaller in amount than the average wage item reported to the Board. For reports tabulated for the first year, for example, the average wage item was \$385.45; the average incomplete item was \$106.18. For the second year the average item was \$231.97, the average incomplete item \$89.30. More than one-fourth of all incomplete items for 1937–38 were for amounts of less than \$10, approximately 60 percent for less than

\$50, and nearly three-fourths for amounts less than \$75. As items are identified, the average value of the remaining items further declines, and the aggregate value of such items goes down proportionately more rapidly than their number.

These facts should be emphasized because it has been sometimes charged that the unidentified accounts jeopardized the benefits due potential claimants. The figures indicate that three-fifths of the suspense items would be too small to create a quarter of coverage without the addition of other wages.

The effect of suspended items on benefits due an account holder could be judged, of course, only by comparing the benefit due at the normal date of retirement without crediting the suspended item and with such item properly credited. It is not assumed that the effect of the items not yet identified would be necessarily the same as the effect of items already identified. Small random samplings from time to time have revealed no cases where eligibility was acquired as the result of the reinstatement of suspended items. In more than 90 percent of the cases sampled the effect of reinstatement was to increase the potential primary benefit from \(\frac{1}{2} \) cent to 40 cents a month. Among the suspended items were many which represented earnings above \$3,000 a year. Since most of the remaining unidentified items are much smaller in value than those already reinstated, it may reasonably be assumed that their net effect would be even smaller. To date more than \$50 million have been paid out in benefits on the basis of the wage records, without loss to any claimant. Nevertheless, each item, representing as it does a credit to an account holder, remains an object for the Bureau's concern and attention. The integrity of the accounts rather than the monetary value remains the objective of the Bureau in attacking the backlog of smaller items.

Criticism Short-Lived

The volume and value of the accountable receipts and the incomplete and incorrect items included in such receipts are summarized on page 62. There is no need, therefore, at this point to interpret the current statistics on wage accounts. But what the public thinks of a public enterprise is often an equally significant index of its success.

The flare-up of publicity about unidentified items was more short-lived than most of the staff

which has worked with this problem may realize. The first story alleging weakness in the wage accounts appeared on September 19, 1939. That first story and its subsequent versions alleged: (1) that the problem originated in experiments which had been made with the bookkeeping system; (2) that the problem had been virtually unrecognized and undealt with until after reorganization in the late summer of 1939; and (3) that the benefits of many account holders had been jeopardized by the inability of the Board to identify and credit wage items. This story was promptly picked up by many who had alternative old-age pension schemes and employed to attack the contributory basis of old-age and survivors insurance. It was seized upon by others who sincerely did not know that it was erroneous. It was capitalized upon by a few, who made their own statistical interpretations; thus items and accounts were repeatedly confused. One former public official divided the 9 million items which he had heard were in suspense into the 36 million account holders whom he had heard had wages credited to their accounts and reached the conclusion that the Social Security Board could not identify one-fourth of all the people on its rolls! One columnist confused the wages reported with taxes paid and thus achieved a 98-percent inaccuracy.

What has been presented here shows that these attacks would not meet the test of facts. The original news story came more than a year and a half after the administrative action to attack the problem had been taken and was printed at about the time the ultimate reduction of the backlog was in sight. Thus, its alleged chronology was wrong in two respects: (1) its statement of when the problem was discovered, and (2) its statement of when and how attack was made upon the problem. Its statement of the effect of suspense items upon the rights of potential claimants was also in error. These stories did not last long. From the middle of December 1939, 3 months after the first one appeared, until August 1940 only one story and one editorial on the subject have been noted. Throughout the primary campaigns in the spring of 1940, only one candidate, an ultimately unsuccessful one, seized on the allegations as an instrument to attack the administration.

The fact that the allegations did not result in

any increase in the number of requests for individual wage statements suggests that these stories caused no real concern among account holders. Indeed, when the stories first appeared, the Board intensified its campaign among workers and urged them to request wage statements. It considered such invitation the most powerful evidence of its own faith in the reliability of its records. Evidently workers thought so too, for relatively few sent inquiries.

The stories had, however, one useful result. They stimulated an objective interest in the problem on the part of the congressional appropriations subcommittee which deals with the Social Security Board appropriation. The subcommittee asked thoroughgoing questions and requested evidence about wage records. ranking minority member of the subcommittee visited the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Washington and made an intensive survey of the work in Baltimore. As a result of these investigations, the committee included in its report to Congress a statement of its findings.9 The committee commented "that some confusion exists with respect to the so-called John Doe items" and carefully distinguished between "individuals" and "items." It reviewed the figures and pointed out how few the suspended items were in relation to the total. It summed up its opinion as follows:

It should be made clear that the reason for the suspension of these items is not through a failure on the part of the Board's administrative machinery, but is due to negligence on the part of the employer in not properly keeping a record and correctly making out his report . . .

The Committee can see nothing in this picture that is deserving of any adverse criticism—on the contrary, considering the novelty and magnitude of the program that was undertaken, it would seem quite remarkable that such a small percentage of the total tax collection is still in suspense. It should be pointed out also that the amount of tax thus in suspense is being reduced from day to day as the Board is able to establish the identity of individual items.

The System Finds Acceptance

The future of the wage records appears sound, if one is to accept the evidence of the successful attack upon the backlog, the progressive reduction of the current level of incomplete reports, the confidence of account holders as expressed by the

small volume of inquiries, and the findings of investigators. The future administrative problems would seem relatively routine in contrast to those of initial establishment.

It has been found, for example, that more than 90 percent of the incomplete reports now received by the Board come from less than 25 percent of the covered industries. These industries present special problems which require different approaches. Some of these industries present problems of labor turn-over, some of establishment turn-over. Others consist of many small units without much industry-wide organization. In a few one finds relatively low educational levels or a large number of workers unfamiliar with the English language. Informational work is today being concentrated on these industries. For this purpose the cooperation of the trade associations which represent the interest of the employers in these fields is being enlisted.

In the approach to both employers and workers, emphasis is being put upon the "value-received" character of the social security contributions. It is pointed out that the interest of employers and employees in the stability of the system is comparable to the interest of concerns in private retirement and group insurance programs. Work with the small group of industries, from which most incomplete reports are received, indicates a probable final change which has taken place in the character of the problem. It is now a problem that consists of specialized attack on specific difficulties with specific groups rather than of mass education or general interest. The wage-record system has proved itself and has been effective. No broader statement of its established position might be set down in conclusion than the words of Representative Engel, ranking minority member of the appropriations subcommittee, who investigated the operations of the Bureau. He said on the floor of the House of Representatives on March 21, 1940: 10

I went through the offices, visiting every nook and corner, examining the files, records, and methods of doing business. I was in every building, including the Baltimore office. I said then and I say now that they have an efficient organization. I think the Baltimore office is operating as efficiently as it would be were it a private insurance company. I believe the same can be said more or less of the entire Board's operation.

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H. Rept. 1822, 76th Cong., 3d sess., p. 29.

¹⁰ Congressional Record, Vol. 86, No. 57 (Mar. 21, 1940), p. 4949.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY . RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

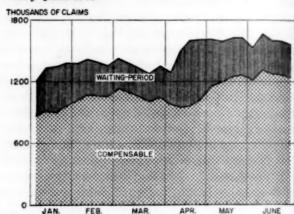
Review of the Month

A weekly average of 1.3 million unemployed workers received benefit payments amounting to \$53.6 million during June, nearly \$1.3 million less than the record sum of the previous month. The number of claimants receiving benefits weekly, however, was the highest on record. Continued large volumes of payments in States which began uniform benefit years in April were chiefly responsible for maintaining disbursements at a high level for the country as a whole. Benefit payments in the first half of 1940 aggregated \$282 million, an increase of \$53 million over the first half of 1939 and the highest half-year disbursement since benefit-payment operations were initiated. Reflecting the fewer number of working days in June, receipts of continued claims declined 10 percent from May to 6.5 million. work month was also a factor in the decline of complete placements to 330,000. Public employment offices were instrumental in effecting 142,000 supplemental placements, the highest volume this year. Jobs filled in private employment established a new record for June placements and were 15 percent higher than in June 1939. The number of registrants in the active file at the end of the month was approximately 5.7 million, practically unchanged from May.

Claim loads in several States were influenced by a variety of industrial developments. In Maine reduced claim receipts reflected increasing activity in shoe manufacturing, woolen mills, lumbering, fish packing, highway construction, and resort areas. Although the claim load in Vermont was reduced substantially, lay-offs in the quarrying industries and reduced working schedules in certain branches of the textile industry were reported. In Pennsylvania expanding production in iron and steel manufacturing contributed to a reduction in claim receipts. Lay-offs in textiles and in the automobile industry were reported by New Jersey as factors contributing to the claim load. Maryland reported further lay-offs in bituminous coal mining, clothing manufacturing, and sea-food packing. Georgia reported a continuation of May employment conditions with lay-offs occurring in the fertilizer, cottonseed-oil and cotton-textile

industries. Curtailed activity in citrus packing and crate mills and also in vegetable canning, lumbering, and cigar manufacturing were reported by Florida. In Alabama, lay-offs in textiles, lumbering, and bituminous coal mining were offset by increased activity in construction and in steel operations. Unfavorable weather in Mississippi was reported as hindering agricultural operations, road construction and logging activity; Mississippi also reported that increased employ-

Chart I.—Number of waiting-period and compensable continued claims received, for weeks ended in January-June 1940



ment in cottonseed-oil mills, vegetable packing, and tourist trade offset lay-offs in textiles, apparel manufacturing, naval-stores industries, and shipping. Seasonal shut-downs in automobile plants were a contributing factor to the increased claim load in Michigan. Illinois reported that lay-offs in bituminous coal mining, farm machinery, and clothing and radio manufacturing exceeded rehiring in railroad car shops and steel mills. Increased activity in coal mining, construction, and steel-products industries was reported by Kentucky.

Insurance Activities

Receipts of continued claims totaled 6.5 million, 767,000 fewer claims than in May and the first decline in 3 months (table 1). Claims filed to meet waiting-period requirements of State laws declined more sharply than did compensable claims. Decreases in continued claims were

Table 1.—Continued claims received, weeks compensated, and benefits paid, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 23, 1940]

	Cont	tinued cla	ims !		Week	s compens	ated			1	Benefits paid	1	
						Type of	unemplo	yment			Type of	unemploy	ment
Social Security Board region and State	Total number	Percentage change from May	Com- pensable	Number	Per- centage change from May	Total	Partial and part- total com- bined?	Partial only 3	Amount 3	Per- centage change from May	Total	Partial and part- total com- bined 3	Parti
Total	6, 523, 733	-10.0	5, 170, 039	45,329,223	-2.5	4, 828, 573	484, 358		\$53, 617, 656	-2.3	\$50, 335, 046	\$3, 088, 779	
Region I:													
Connecticut	65, 164	-16.7	49, 467	49, 936	-20.3	41, 445	8, 491	(a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d)	450, 281	-23.2	399, 411	50,099	(5) (5) (5)
Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire	82, 703	-11.5	60, 572	63, 669	-16.7	57, 466	6, 203 (3) 7, 691 20, 731	(8)	407, 028	-13.5	372, 943	32, 992	(9)
Massachusetts	461, 185	-3.7 -16.3	384, 315	398, 469 35, 668	+6.3 -23.9	398, 469	(3)	(2)	3, 980, 878	+6.3 -25.1	3, 980, 878	(3) 40, 480	(2)
Rhode Island	52, 263 130, 266	-30.5	34, 156 115, 161	115, 161	-23.5 -27.1	27, 977	20, 721	1 22	279, 556 1, 074, 975	-28.9	239, 096 986, 633	88, 342	1 32
Vermont	10, 523	-23.7	7, 766	8, 506	-22.0	94, 430 7, 273	1, 233	1,077	68, 888	-23.5	63, 271	5, 507	84,
N-1 TT.		-	1,100	0,000		1, 410	1, 200	1,011	00,000	-20.0	00, 211	0,001	44,
New York	1, 420, 585	-4.3	1, 143, 090	1, 182, 539	+24.3	1, 182, 539	(8)	(8)	13, 418, 318	+23.4	13, 418, 318	(1)	(2)
Region III:													
Delaware	9, 202	-16.0	7, 785	7, 745	-15.2	5, 896	1,849	1,746	66, 968	-15.1	55, 286	11, 671	11,
New Jersey Pennsylvania.	219, 037	-15.9	164, 577	167, 110 360, 915	-11.9 -26.5	167, 110	(3)	(3)	1, 578. 013	-9.4	1, 578, 013	(3)	(8)
Region IV:	490, 200	-19.6	362, 327	300, 915	-20. 5	360, 915	(2)	(3)	3, 912, 100	-26.3	3, 912, 100	(3)	(a)
District of Columbia	17, 739	-15.6	13, 879	16, 056	-7.1	15, 141	915	(8)	135, 272	-7.4	128, 797	5, 627	(8)
Maryland	110,939	-12.2	94, 055	98, 915	-7.1 +1.2	86, 366	12, 549	11, 377	826, 867	+.8	752, 687	73, 900	66,
Maryland North Caro'ina	137, 994	+.4	104, 546	105, 772	+10.3	94, 451	11, 321	10, 525	492, 143	+.8	462, 018	30, 125	26,
Virginia	130,665	7	110, 284 67, 627	102, 758	+.9	92, 796	9,962	8, 360	736, 438	+.6	684, 571	51, 792	41,
West Virginia		-7.7	67, 627	68, 683	+18.2	68, 480	. 194	(8)	521, 163	+18.2	519, 112	2,051	(0)
Kentucky	44, 697	-23.6	31, 198	65, 770	-14.9	50, 543	15, 227	(0)	451, 125	-17.1	382, 832	67, 955	1 (8)
Michigan	233, 128	+7.7	187, 803	189, 372	+15.4	179, 181	10, 191	(8)	2, 228, 608	+21.1	9 174 014	54, 594	1 6
Kentucky Michigan Ohio Region VI:	341, 329	-7.8	253, 149	7 244, 407	-13.0	202, 536	41, 871	(8) (5) (5)	2, 228, 608 7 2, 258, 733	-13.2	2, 058, 066	200, 667	(5)
Region VI: Illinois	700 400	0.0	401 000	407 400	120				F 010 000			000 100	
Illinois	533, 426 118, 326	-9.2 -11.2	461, 293 94, 286	467, 460 94, 143	+3.0 -11.4	341, 454	126, 006 21, 752	90, 978	5, 313, 989 897, 349	-1.3 -14.7	4, 337, 720 783, 697	966, 103 113, 282	648,
Wisconsin	46, 937	-15.5	29, 536	30, 540	-13.1	72, 391 26, 302	4, 238	2,918	302, 798	-12.1	276, 805	25, 993	16,
Indiana Wisconsin Region VII:	20,550					20,000	4,200	1	550,100			20,000	
Alabama	88 333	-7.8	67, 816	66, 334	-8.0	62, 190	4, 144	2,763	426, 554	-8.3	404, 882	21, 332	13,
Florida	74, 374	+3.7	55, 208	54, 102 68, 905	+3.2 -3.2	47, 780	6, 322	(8)	804, 909	+6.3	458, 925	45, 984	(8
Mississippi	95, 551 36, 462	-12.4	71, 130 29, 857	28, 307	-9.4	62, 786	6, 119	5, 278	423, 087 169, 100	-3.6 -9.3	401, 210 164, 204	21, 877	18,
Florida. Georgia. Mississippi South Carolina.	47, 863	+ 7	38, 025	35, 695	-5.7	27, 248 29, 862	5, 833	3, 192	225, 776	-5.5	199, 794	25, 944	13,
Lennessee	108, 685	+.7 -6.9	90, 225	82, 602	+9.5	75, 759	6, 843	2, 317	501, 434	+8.5	562, 217	29, 217	8,
Region VIII:													1
Iowa	43, 764	-13.7	32, 074	30, 989	-16.1	25, 631	5, 358	1,855	264, 295	-14.8	236, 404	27, 478	7.
Minnesota	77, 308 15, 184	-28.4 -20.8	68, 776	66, 392 12, 550	-34.8 -24.1	61, 140	5, 252	(8)	640, 706	-34.9	599, 637	41, 069	6
North Dakota	5, 871	-20.8	13, 127	5, 394	-27.5	11, 397 4, 942	1, 153 452	470 131	112, 171 48, 234	-23.6 -28.9	104, 272 44, 847	7,897	2,
Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota	6, 422	-11.0	5, 206 5, 253	5, 324	-9.8	4, 695	629	(8)	35, 670	-11. 2	31, 859	7, 897 3, 387 3, 767	(6)
Region IX:								1 1					1
Arkansas	61, 048	-8.3	50, 744	50, 744	-8.3	48,004	2,740	292	337, 823	-8.6	326, 634	11, 189	1,
Kansas	24, 726	-16.2	16, 289	17, 020	-14.0	14, 711		1, 501	148, 471	-11.6	133, 693	14, 778	9,
Kansas Missouri Oklahoma	132, 407 38, 704	-3.9 -19.6	82, 033 31, 084	88, 324 30, 427	+5.8 -17.8	62, 103	26, 221	18, 587 855	694, 981	+3.7	552, 841 255, 623	142, 110	105,
		-19.0	31,004	50, Tas	-11.0	25, 724	4, 703	800	285, 338	-14.2	200, 020	29, 715	4,
Louisiana New Mexico Texas	95, 563	-12.2	77, 748	78, 631	-6.0	74, 110	4, 521	(1)	576, 228	-6.4	549, 118	26, 508	(8)
New Mexico	12, 365	-7.9	10, 221	9, 109	-21.7	7, 916	1, 193	872	79, 572	-21.1	71, 216	8, 356	5,
Texas	171, 512	-4.9	90, 349	117, 298	(8)	100, 524	16, 774	(8)	857, 047	+.1	777, 856	78, 848	(8
Region XI: Arizona	12, 759	-10.4	9, 418	9, 472	-6.8	8, 970	502	499	100, 891	-7.4	97, 117	3,774	3,
Colorado	40 363	-14.9	35, 941	37, 466	-14.6	31, 683	5, 783	3, 735	395, 231	-9.9	343, 651	81, 176	34.
Idaho	12, 941	-34.8	10, 843	11, 649	-33.0	10, 776	873	(4)	118, 062	-37.2	111 241	6, 803	(8
Montana	20, 729	-31.3	17, 889	18, 397	-28.8	18, 397	(2)	(8)	192, 335	-28.6	192, 335	6, 803	(2
Utah	7,750	-21.9	6, 770 7, 647	6, 871 7, 733	-23.4	5, 516 5, 137	1.355	759	73, 771	-24.3	192, 335 64, 477 65, 825	9, 294	8,
Idaho Montana. Utah Wyoming	9, 175	-17.8	7, 647	7, 733	-18.2	5, 137	2, 596	2, 203	90, 079	-18.9	65, 825	24, 254	20,
California	423, 746	-16.1	376, 958	4 417, 115	-6.9	345, 165	55, 713	(8)	5, 682, 481	-6.6	5, 000, 747	506, 352	(1
legion XII: California Nevada	7, 029	-23.4	6, 154	6, 133	-18.4	5, 684	449	1	78, 550	-18.8	74, 409	4, 141	
Oregon. Washington	7, 029 28, 940	-31.9	6, 154 22, 642	25, 064	-25.3	20, 023	5, 041	3, 878	286, 986	-26.1	74, 409 247, 849	4, 141 37, 561	27,
Washington	68, 130	-24.8	57, 334	60, 750	-19.4	51, 651	9,090	(8)	704, 029	-18.9	629, 316	74, 713	(8)
Cerritories:		100.0	2.955	49 442	-4.5	0.100	100		4= 400		45 540	1 200	
Alaska	7, 516 3, 993	+29.6 -19.8	2, 955 3, 461	4 3, 441 3, 391	-4.5	3, 190	196 702	693	47, 468	-7.0 -19.1	45, 543 21, 036	1, 529 3, 851	3.
Hawaii	3, 10/3	-19. 9	0, 401	0, 091	-21.0	2, 689	102	093	24, 887	-19. 1	21,036	0, 501	1 3

¹ Waiting-period claims are represented by difference between total number and number of compensable claims.

1 Benefits for partial unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts and Mississippi, provision for such payments becomes effective October 1940. Of these States, only Mississippi provides for payments of less than full weekly benefit amount for total unemployment, i. e., part-total unemployment.

1 Includes supplemental payments, not classified by type of unemployment.

ment
Includes some weeks not classified by type of unemployment: 55 in Alaska
and 16,237 in California.

Bata for partial unemployment included with data for part-total unem-

Data for partial unemployment included with data for part-total unemployment.

Payments for part-total and partial unemployment are made for benefit periods of one quarter. Number of weeks represented by each such payment is determined by dividing amount paid by claimant's benefit rate for total unemployment.

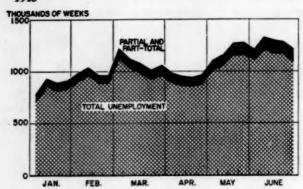
Excludes 130 payments amounting to \$2,558 arising from recalculation of weekly benefit amounts and 578 payments for 1,611 weeks amounting to \$16,297 for payment of miners' claims resulting from labor dispute in 1939.

Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

widespread, with 46 States reporting reduced receipts; declines of 30 percent or more occurred in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Rhode Island. Reductions in excess of 20 percent were reported by 7 other States. The only States reporting increased receipts were Alaska, Florida, Michigan, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

More than 5.3 million weeks of unemployment

Chart II.—Number of weeks compensated, by type of unemployment, for weeks ended in January-June 1940



were compensated during June, a decline of 2.5 percent from the previous month. Decreases were reported by 40 States, 14 of which showed declines in excess of 20 percent. Of the 11 States reporting increases in weeks of unemployment compensated, 6 had initiated uniform benefit years in April. Nearly 91 percent of all compensated weeks were for total unemployment, approximately the same proportion as in earlier months. The number of weeks of total unemployment compensated during June, however, was 139,000 less than in May. Compensated weeks for partial and part-total unemployment, however, were approximately 6,500 more than in May. Twenty percent or more of all weeks compensated in June in Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Wyoming were for partial and part-total unemployment. More than 46 percent of the total weeks of partial and parttotal unemployment were compensated by California, Illinois, and Ohio.

Benefit payments during June declined 2.3 percent from the record level of \$54.9 million in May. Approximately half of the \$53.6 million disbursed during June was accounted for by the 9 States which began uniform benefit years in April. As a group, these States showed an in-

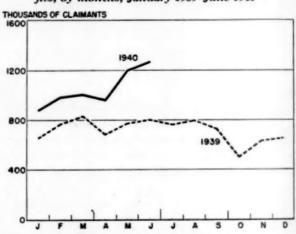
crease of 9.5 percent over May, whereas the 42 remaining States experienced a decline of 11.5 percent. Uniform benefit duration of at least 13 weeks in 4 of these States has in large measure been responsible for maintaining the high level of payments.

Despite the cessation of benefits to railroad workers by State employment security agencies in July 1939, payments increased 12 percent in the 49 States which paid benefits in the first 6 months of 1939 and 1940. This increase resulted partly from two factors.

In the first place, in a few States, legislative changes were initiated in 1940. Provisions were made for more nearly adequate benefit payments, and new types of benefit years served to increase the volume of claims filed in the first half of 1940.

Secondly, benefits were paid throughout the 6-month period in 1940, whereas the 18 States which first accepted claims for benefits in January 1939 paid only negligible amounts during the first month, since all claimants in these States were serving waiting periods.

Chart III.—Average number of claimants drawing benefits, by months, January 1939-June 1940



¹ Benefits not payable in Illinois and Montana until July 1939.

Benefit payments in Florida were more than 3 times as large as in January-June 1939, and 9 other States showed increases in excess of 50 percent.

Although increases in the weekly average number of benefit recipients were reported in only 15 States, a rise of 5.6 percent from May was shown for the country as a whole (table 2). The largest expansion was the 41-percent increase in New

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York, which started its uniform benefit year in April. Substantial increases were also reported by Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Of the 36 States reporting reductions in the average number of claimants, the sharpest declines occurred in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont.

The number of claimants receiving initial payments declined for the first time in 4 months, as approximately 469,000 unemployed workers drew their first checks for the benefit year in June. This was 252,000 fewer recipients of first benefit payments than in May, a decline of 35 percent. Decreased first payments were reported in 47 States; declines in excess of 45 percent occurred in Idaho, Illinois, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia. With the exception of Idaho and North Dakota, all these States began uniform benefit years in April. The only States reporting increased numbers of claimants receiving first benefit payments were Arizona and Florida. During the first half of 1940 approximately 3.1 million first payments were issued, representing the minimum number of different individuals who received a benefit payment during this period.

The number of claimants exhausting benefit rights in June declined for the third successive month. Exhaustions totaled 188,000, a decrease of 7.2 percent from May and the lowest volume this year. In the 39 States with declines, the sharpest reductions occurred in Alaska, Idaho, Maine, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Four of these States, in addition to having begun uniform benefit years in April, provide for uniform duration of at least 13 weeks. On the other hand, the sharpest increases were reported by Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Virginia, which also began uniform benefit years in April but which do not have uniform-duration provisions; these States provide for minimum duration ranging from 2 to 7 weeks. The number of claimants receiving first payments, for the country as a whole, exceeded the number of claimants exhausting benefits by 281,000. Exhaustions exceeded first payments only in Hawaii, Montana, and Utah. The excess of exhaustions in Utah reflected the beginning of a uniform benefit year in July; in Montana, which initiated benefits in July 1939, seasonal em-

Table 2.—Average number of claimants receiving benefits, number receiving first payments, and number exhausting benefit rights, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 22, 1940]

	A verage of clair recei bene	mants ving	recei	mants iving syments	Number of claim-
Social Security Board region and State	Number	Percentage change from May	Number	Percent- age change from May	ants ex- hausting benefit rights
Total	1, 268, 556	+5.6	2 468, 726	2 -34.0	* 188, 003
Region I: Connecticut Maine Massachusetts. New Hampshire. Rhode Island. Vermont	12, 155 14, 955 95, 935 8, 479 29, 438 1, 921	-13, 1 -17, 9 +18, 4 -19, 7 -11, 6 -28, 5	5, 405 6, 744 39, 476 3, 497 9, 552 683	-26. 0 -24. 3 -36. 3 -33. 0 -31. 2 -38. 0	4, 268 13, 397 2, 056 6, 230 433
Region II: New York	276, 233	+41.0	101, 424	-50.1	3 78
Region III: Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania Region IV:	1, 935	-5. 4	855	-32.1	570
	41, 074	(4)	19, 461	-16.9	11, 892
	89, 666	-20. 2	44, 445	-25.7	27, 800
District of Columbia Maryland North Carolina Virginia West Virginia Region V:	3, 673 22, 785 24, 399 25, 545 15, 729	-10.9 +4.3 +19.2 +24.6 +28.8	1, 131 7, 258 11, 711 7, 279 4, 998	-13.4 -30.6 -3.2 -58.9 -69.5	3 711 3, 179 3 3, 644 3, 567 3 35
Region V: Kentucky Michigan Ohio Region VI:	16, 299	-2.3	4, 991	-27.6	2, 100
	43, 629	+17.4	14, 134	-18.7	7, 143
	60, 466	-5.4	20, 121	-9.4	8 6, 543
Indiana. Wisconsin.	109, 639 21, 903 7, 217	+9.3 -8.3 -9.7	42, 176 (7)	-47.6	13, 841 (7) (7)
Region VII: Alabama Florida Georgia Mississippi South Carolina Tennessee Region VIII:	16, 078	(1)	4, 891	-23.0	2, 068
	12, 736	+8.7	5, 162	+17.8	3, 978
	17, 073	+14.3	7, 972	-1.1	4, 864
	6, 762	-4.3	2, 939	-20.4	1, 736
	8, 689	-7.1	2, 739	-17.4	1, 316
	19, 601	+30.6	6, 586	-4.1	2, 131
Iowa	7, 593	-12.2	3, 134	-22.0	2, 545
Minnesota	17, 057	-26.8	4, 296	-39.5	3, 765
Nebraska	3, 033	-22.8	819	-24.4	680
North Dakota	1, 323	-22.5	820	-57.0	257
South Dakota	1, 253	-12.8	302	-54.1	3 1
Region 1X: Arkansas Kansas Missouri Oklahoma	12, 393	-1.9	3, 338	-27.0	2, 319
	4, 033	-10.5	1, 971	-29.6	1, 756
	20, 595	+10.9	14, 374	-1.5	7, 112
	7, 401	-14.1	3, 166	-22.0	3, 162
Region X: Louisiana New Mexico Texas	19, 749	+15.3	7, 438	-26, 3	\$ 5, 970
	2, 329	-6.3	676	-29, 0	441
	27, 891	+4.4	12, 040	-7, 6	8, 438
Region XI: Arizona Colorado Idaho Montana Utah Wyoming	2, 227	-3. 4	1, 125	+6.8	1, 031
	9, 017	-8. 5	2, 703	-27.6	1, 314
	2, 743	-33. 2	711	-49.8	617
	4, 333	-29. 8	962	-27.6	8 1, 296
	1, 658	-19. 2	389	-23.6	491
	1, 823	-17. 7	753	-34.7	396
Region XII: California Nevada Oregon Washington	95, 169	-7.3	25, 808	-19, 2	16, 237
	1, 457	-15.2	422	-17, 6	358
	5, 701	-24.3	2, 697	-25, 3	1, 723
	14, 160	-19.1	4, 722	-29, 6	3, 279
Territories: Alaska Hawaii	746	-11.0	618	-7.9	70
	858	-14.5	220	-29.7	244

Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated during weeks ended within month.
 Excludes Indiana and Wisconsin.
 Represents claimants exhausting benefit rights under uniform-duration provisions of State law.
 Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.
 Represents claimants exhausting maximum benefit rights, which are based on weeks of unemployment instead of wage credits in base period.
 Excludes miners receiving benefits resulting from a labor dispute in 1939.
 Provisions of State law not comparable.
 Increase of less than 0.1 percent.
 Estimated from weekly data.

ployment gains at this time of year lessened the number of first payments issued.

Table 3.—Number of weeks of unemployment compensated and amount of benefits on interstate claims ¹ received as liable and as agent State, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 29, 1940]

Social Security Board region and State	of une ment	of weeks mploy- compen- on inter- laims re- la—		benefits on claims re-
	Liable	Agent	Liable	Agent
	State	State	State	State
Total	193, 042	193, 042	\$2, 185, 023	\$2, 185, 023
Region I: Connecticut. Maine Massachusetts. New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont. Region II:	2, 885	2, 984	30, 242	33, 918
	1, 803	1, 616	13, 019	17, 156
	8, 193	8, 362	91, 408	87, 727
	2, 764	1, 841	25, 372	18, 881
	2, 932	3, 940	32, 836	42, 286
	766	635	7, 256	6, 799
New YorkRegion III:	25, 247	11, 049	305, 343	127, 898
Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania Region IV:	732	628	7, 893	6, 423
	3, 549	8, 230	37, 253	97, 917
	6, 432	9, 866	74, 479	111, 422
District of Columbia	1, 226	1, 772	12, 290	18, 128
	3, 701	2, 413	38, 465	25, 066
	2, 362	2, 876	14, 644	26, 736
	4, 238	3, 313	39, 221	31, 055
	3, 700	2, 768	30, 857	28, 971
Michigan Ohio	1, 598 8, 306 5, 595	4, 797 4, 205 5, 891	12, 998 105, 507 60, 724	51, 543 49, 140 67, 938
Region VI: Illinois Indiana Wisconsin Region VII:	16, 489	7, 615	223, 060	89, 322
	4, 466	4, 238	53, 403	51, 178
	542	3, 632	6, 753	37, 186
Alabama Florida Georgia Mississippi South Carolina Tennesse Region VIII:	3, 083	3, 368	24, 688	31, 155
	3, 794	5, 976	42, 991	65, 023
	2, 948	3, 327	22, 979	31, 116
	1, 374	2, 561	10, 729	23, 894
	1, 122	1, 749	9, 222	13, 954
	4, 103	4, 787	36, 523	48, 009
Iowa. Minnesota Nebraska. North Dakota. South Dakota. Region IX:	1, 326	2, 439	13, 604	30, 591
	2, 062	2, 472	21, 769	29, 837
	1, 447	1, 386	14, 514	16, 519
	431	750	4, 315	8, 964
	532	584	4, 272	6, 751
Arkansas Kansas Missouri Oklahoma Region X:	3, 589 1, 760 3, 491 2, 910	4, 278 3, 001 6, 616 5, 559	29, 524 17, 584 34, 018 30, 001	47, 769 33, 940 78, 799 64, 487
Louisiana	3, 631	3, 264	35, 787	32, 818
	1, 875	1, 182	19, 439	13, 902
	5, 310	7, 667	50, 673	88, 514
Arizona Colorado Idaho Montana Utah Wyoming Region XII:	2, 041	1, 864	22, 996	23, 395
	3, 201	2, 413	33, 503	29, 810
	1, 501	1, 625	16, 896	21, 030
	2, 244	1, 110	24, 810	14, 143
	581	1, 488	6, 918	19, 847
	1, 249	529	16, 969	6, 405
California	18, 190	18, 590	265, 513	213, 131
Nevada	1, 903	1, 092	25, 392	15, 183
Oregon	1, 943	4, 731	23, 379	62, 187
Washington	4, 974	6, 022	62, 810	79, 925
Territories: Alaska Hawaii Unallocated	2, 795 106	222 304 1 24	38, 997 1, 185	2, 827 4, 136 1 272

Includes claims for partial unemployment for a number of States although such payments are not provided in interstate benefit-payment plan.
Represents claims received by Washington as liable State for which break-down by agent State was not reported.

Interstate Claims

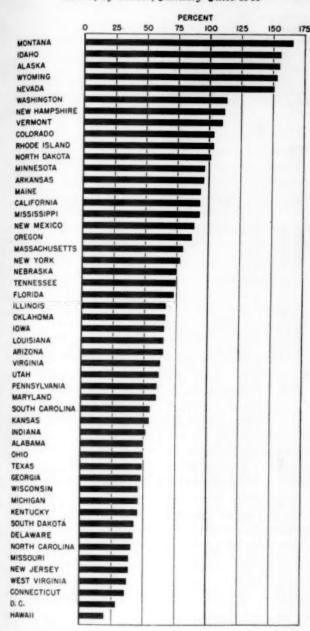
There was practically no change from May in the number of weeks of unemployment compensated arising out of interstate claims (table 3). More than 193,000 such weeks were compensated by benefit payments totaling \$2.2 million or 4.1 percent of all benefit payments in June, a slightly higher proportion than in May. In June more weeks of unemployment based on interstate claims were transmitted to other agencies by 31 States than were compensated as liable State. Wisconsin transmitted claims for more than 5 times as many weeks of unemployment as it compensated, and Hawaii, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon. and Utah each forwarded to other States claims for more than twice as many weeks of unemployment as they compensated. On the other hand, Alaska compensated more than 12 times as many weeks of unemployment as liable State as it transmitted to other States. Illinois, Montana, New York, and Wyoming each compensated more than twice as many weeks as they transmitted to other States. Interstate claims accounted for more than four-fifths of weeks of total unemployment compensated in Alaska, for more than 20 percent in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and for more than 10 percent in Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Status of Funds

Contributions deposited during April-June 1940. which were made in most instances on the basis of pay rolls for the first quarter of the year, totaled \$208 million (table 4), a decline of 7.8 percent from the preceding quarter but an increase of 3.1 percent over the corresponding period in 1939 for States reporting comparable data. Decreased contributions were reported by 48 States for the second quarter of 1940. The decrease in contributions chiefly reflected the usual seasonal decline in employment and pay rolls in the first quarter of the year from the last quarter of the preceding year, although in Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin lower contribution rates resulting from experience-rating systems and other State provisions contributed to the decrease.

Collections in the April-June quarter were 3 percent higher than in the corresponding quarter of

Chart IV.—Ratio of benefits paid to contributions collected, by States, January-June 1940

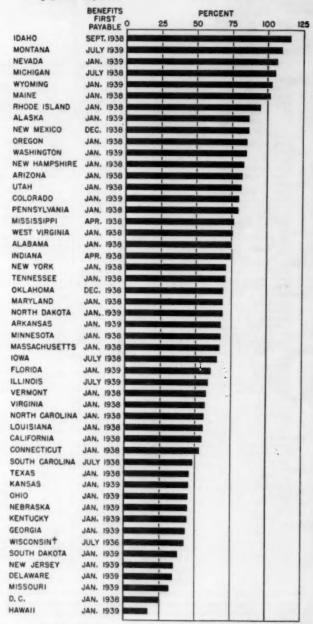


1939 because of higher collections in some of the more industrialized States, where business conditions in the first quarter of this year were somewhat better than last year. Aside from Alaska, the largest percentage gains were shown for Alabama, Connecticut, and Michigan, where the main industries operated at comparatively high levels during the first quarter of the year. In most of the 26 States which showed smaller deposits in

the second quarter of the year than in the corresponding quarter of 1939, the reduction was largely attributable to the cessation of contributions from interstate railroads, effective with pay rolls of July 1, 1939, and thereafter.

Despite the various factors which tended to reduce the amount of contributions collectible, de-

Chart V.—Ratio of benefits paid to contributions collected since benefits first became payable, by States, as of June 30, 1940



†Based on data since Jan. 1, 1938, when benefits first became payable under the Social Security Act.

Table 4.-State unemployment compensation funds available for benefits, cumulative collections and interest, and benefits paid, by States, for specified periods through June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 31, 1940] [Amounts in thousands]

		Funds as for benef June 30	its as of		Co	llections ³				Benefits	paid *	
Social Security Board	Month and year			Cumulati	ve through		April-Ju	ine 1940			April-J	une 1940
region and State	benefits first payable	Amount 2	Per- centage change from Mar. 31, 1940	Calles	Collec- tions	July 1939– June 1940	Amount	Per- centage change from Janu- ary- March 1940	Cumu- lative through June 1940	July 1939- June 1940	Amount	Per- centage change from Janu- ary- March 1940
Total		\$1, 707, 046	+4.1	\$2, 816, 350	\$2, 733, 989	\$853, 955	\$207, 540	7 -7.8	\$1,107,504	\$482, 507	\$150,079	+13.
Region I:							-					
Region I: Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island 10 Vermont	January 1938	* 34, 080	+9.9	55, 579	54, 126	17, 835	4, 491	-9.3	20, 717	5, 407	1, 615	-6.
Maine	January 1938	3, 771	-5.3	13, 251	13, 026	4, 125	972	-10.1	9, 480	2, 995	1, 208	+70.7
Massachusetts	January 1938	76, 378	+.2 -7.7	138, 921	134, 816	38, 966	9, 366	-10.8	62, 543	25, 315	9, 707	+59.1
Rhode Island 10	January 1938	5, 683 9, 546	-7.7	11, 417	11, 083	2, 864 9, 782	505	-36.6	5, 734	2, 130	1,013	+130.0
Vermont	January 1938	11 2, 703	-10.4 -8.1	29, 779 5, 047	29, 201 4, 901	1, 328	2, 377 360	-10.6	20, 233	8, 120 833	3, 541	+114.6
Region II:	January 1900	- 4, 100	-0.1	0,047	4, 901	1, 328	300	(7)	2, 017	833	289	-13.6
Region II: New York Region III:	January 1938	195, 993	+3.0	413, 121	402, 656	132, 254	33, 334	+7.2	217, 128	84, 614	28, 888	+38.1
Region III: Delaware New Jersey 10 Pennsylvania												
Now Japan 18	January 1939	6, 504	+6.4	7, 744	7, 489	2, 435	580	-13.4	1, 240	843	226	-25.7
Pennsylvania	January 1939 January 1939 January 1938	115, 748 114, 959	+6.4 +7.1 +6.1	139, 908 267, 184	135, 092	47, 231	11, 840	-3.6	24, 161	15, 336	4, 842	+9.7
		114, 500	40.1	201, 154	261, 376	82, 451	19, 737	-15.9	152, 225	48, 785	13, 831	+12.1
District of Columbia 12. Maryland. North Carolina 12. Virginia. West Virginia 13.	January 1938	19, 314	47.6	23, 445	22, 597	6, 886	1,719	-12.4	4, 131	1,606	463	-18.1
Maryland.	January 1938	18, 710	+7.6 +4.9 +7.4	38, 409	37, 596	12, 434	2, 950 2, 737 2, 315 2, 344	-13.8	19, 700	6, 207	2, 201	+36.9
North Carolina 13	January 1938	21, 935	+7.4	36, 841	35, 912	11, 297	2, 737	-7.4	14, 907	3, 970	1, 350	+42.8
West Virginia II	January 1938	19, 288	+3.8	32, 553	31,660	9, 934	2, 315	-13.6	13, 265	4, 985	1, 734	+23.3 +35.6
Region V:	January 1905	16, 557	+8.9	34, 712	34, 062	10, 176	2, 344	-13.9	18, 155	3, 754	1,080	+35.6
Kentucky 10	January 1939	28, 947	+4.8	36, 272	34, 967	10, 675	2, 537	-10.2	7, 325	4, 322	1, 386	+25.6
Kentucky 10 Michigan Ohio	July 1938	61, 033	+14.1	149, 607	146, 289	47, 440	12, 956	+6.7	88, 574	32, 112	5, 779	(13) +7.4
Ohio	January 1939	149, 298	+5.0	187, 843	180, 940	47, 440 57, 698	13, 980	-12.4	38, 544	26, 058	7, 707	+7.4
Illinois		107 001		000 000					** ***			
Indiana	A neil 1038	187, 231	+2.5 +7.4 +3.8	228, 083	220, 350	69, 616	16, 771	-12.8	40, 852	40, 852	13, 362	+24.8
Indiana Wisconsin 13	April 1938 July 1938	39, 787 53, 667	T3.8	71, 742 71, 315	69, 603 67, 959	20, 928 12, 841	5, 240 2, 675	-4.6	31, 955 17, 648	9, 252 4, 119	2, 731 1, 045	+1.2 -29.4
Region VII:		,		14,010	01,000	12,011	2,010	-1.0	11,040	4, 110	1,010	-40. 1
Alabama 10	January 1938	14, 439	+8.4 +2.4 +4.7	29, 261	28, 570	9, 082	2, 320	-7.7	14, 823	4, 452	1, 290	+15.2
Florida	January 1939	14, 245 23, 302	+2.4	20, 272 28, 713	19, 648 27, 771	6, 477	1,660	-7.4	6, 028	5, 253	1, 414	+27.2
Mississippi	January 1939	23, 302	+4.7	28, 713	27, 771	8, 014	2, 122	-10.8	5, 412	3, 913	1, 216	+26.9
South Carolina	Inly 1038	11 10, 249	+2.0	8, 399 14, 927	8, 161 14, 380	2, 575 3, 809	594 1, 124	-14.9 -2.5	4, 056 3, 987	1, 760	536 656	-19.0
Region VII: Alabama 10 Florida Georgia Mississippi South Carolina Tennessee Region VIII:	January 1938	14, 233	+2.2	28, 154	27, 451	8, 531	1, 985	-14.3	13, 921	2, 204 5, 475	1, 763	+10.9 +22.8
Region VIII:							-,		20,020	9, 110		
Iowa. Minnesota	July 1938	16, 225	+6.3	26, 605	25, 822	7, 929	1,844	-10.3	10, 381	4, 105	972	-30.2
Nahraska	January 1938 January 1939	23, 791	(13)	45, 939 12, 891	44, 768 12, 447	13, 774	2, 839	-24.8	22, 148	8, 754	2, 974	-12.9
North Dakota 13	January 1939	10, 422	+1.6	2 290	3 300	3, 454 867	555 199	-44.6 -8.3	2, 468	1,606 589	455 198	-35.9 -10.4
Nebraska North Dakota 13 South Dakota	January 1939	2, 415 3, 113	+.6	3, 380 3, 740	3, 268 3, 598	1, 091	243	-18.9	627	337	107	-15.7
Region IX:										-		
Arkansas	January 1939	7, 235	-2.6	10, 719	10, 385	3, 414	798	-15.0	3, 484	2, 484	1, 035	+63.2
Kansas Missouri	January 1939	14, 862	+4.8	18, 405	17, 748 63, 129	4, 923	1,090	-10.9	3, 543	2, 024	500	-33.8
Oklahoma	January 1939 December 1938.	56, 005 16, 145	+4.8 +6.1 +4.1	18, 405 65, 335 22, 593	21, 752	19, 606 6, 458	4, 795	-8.5 -13.4	6, 449	6, 664 3, 629	1, 898 958	-3.7 -18.7
Region X:		10, 140	40.1	22, 093	21, 102	0, 100	1, 490	-13. 4	0, 449	0, 029	908	-18.7
Louisiana 10 13 New Mexico	January 1938 December 1938.	18, 962	+4.9 +2.6 +6.3	32, 132	31, 239	9, 737	2, 441	-2.9	13, 170	5, 637	1,668	+6.9
New Mexico	December 1938.	2, 854	+2.6	4, 701 77, 208	4, 543 74, 774	1, 393	338	-4.3	1, 846 25, 413	1, 200	282	-14.2
Texas 11	January 1938	51, 795	+6.3	77, 208	74, 774	21, 876	5, 329	-5.6	25, 413	10, 178	2, 548	-9.4
Arizona	January 1938	2,037	+7.4	7 101	7,007	2, 109	515	-8.7	4, 123	1 509	323	-14.8
Colorado	January 1939	10, 815	8	7, 161 16, 776	16, 182	4, 891	1, 112	-14.8	5, 960	1, 383 3, 802	1, 209	+3.5
Idaho	September 1938	2, 598	-5.1	6, 607	6, 423	1, 960	404	-23.4	4,009	1, 840	557	-37.8
Montana	July 1939	2, 598 6, 110	-2.9	9, 065	6, 423 8, 764	2, 688	624	-11.2	2, 955	2, 955	844	-37.4
Utah	January 1938	3, 852	+10.2	8, 840	8, 649	2, 677	623	-13.3	4, 989	1, 521	290	-46.5
Wyoming Region XII:	January 1939	2, 434	-1.9	4, 453	4, 319	1, 256	262	-13.3	2, 018	1, 259	324	-40.2
California 10	January 1938	154,099	+ 4	251, 450	243, 558	76, 643	17, 738	-11.3	97, 350	53, 376	17, 782	+2.8
Nevada	January 1939	1, 493	+.6	2,982	2,895	922	212	-9.9	1, 488	1,066	287	-25.7
Oregon	January 1938	8, 345	+4.5	2, 982 21, 124	20, 642	5, 641	1, 483	-13.5	12, 779	4, 129	1, 173	-28.3
Washington	January 1939	21.740	+.5	33, 890	32, 801	10, 462		-10.5	12, 150	8, 518	2, 534	-27.0
MET INCHESSES												
	January 1939	1,016	-5.1	1,650	1,603	558	81	-20.4	634	408	142	+.4 -6.8

¹ Except interest earned on funds in State accounts in the unemployment trust fund which is credited and reported by the U.S. Treasury in last month of each quarter.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account, benefit-payment account, and unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U.S. Treasury.

³ Represents contributions plus penalties and interest from employers and contributions from employees. Figures are adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Employer contributions of 2.7 percent of taxable wages are collected in all States except the District of Columbia and Michigan, where rate is 3 percent. In New York, rate is 3 percent for employers subject to State law but not to Federal law, and 2.7

posits in the period January-June 1940 totaled nearly \$433 million, an increase of 2.6 percent over the corresponding period of 1939 for the 43 comparable States. Of the 26 States reporting reduced collections, declines in excess of 20 percent occurred in Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Increases of 10 percent or more were reported by Alabama, Connecticut, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Benefit payments in the second quarter of 1940 amounted to more than \$150 million, an increase of 13.5 percent over payments during January-March, largely reflecting increased disbursements in the 9 States which began uniform benefit years in April, although increases were reported by 16 other States. The group of 9 States showed an increase of 41 percent in benefit payments over the first quarter of 1940, whereas benefit payments in the remaining States were practically the same in both the first and second quarters. Increases in excess of 25 percent over first-quarter payments were also reported by Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and North Carolina. A large part of the increase in Florida was attributable to seasonal lay-offs in the fruit-packing, cigar-manufacturing, service, and tourist trades; some seasonal unemployment was also a factor in the 4 other States. The minimum benefit duration in Florida was extended from 5 weeks to 10 weeks effective January 1, 1940, and since more claimants were receiving benefits in the second quarter this factor also served to increase materially the amount of benefit payments.

The sum of the collections deposited plus interest earned on accounts in the unemployment trust fund of the Treasury exceeded benefits paid in the period April-June, thereby increasing by nearly \$67 million the funds available for benefit payments. At the end of June such funds

Table 5.—Ratio of benefits to collections 1 for specified periods through June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, secrected to July 29, 1940]

			Ratio (p	ercent) of	-
Social Security Board region and State	Month and year benefits first payable	Benefits to col- lections Janu- ary- June 1940	Benefits to col- lections July 1939- June 1940	Benefits to col- lections since benefits first payable	Total benefits to cumu- lative collec- tions and in- terest ³
Total		65. 2	56. 5	64.9	39, 2
Region I: Connecticut	Jan. 1938	35. 3	30. 3	53. 1	37. 3
	Jan. 1938	93. 4	72. 6	101. 8	71. 5
	Jan. 1938	79. 5	65. 0	66. 8	45. 0
	Jan. 1938	111. 7	74. 4	83. 2	50. 2
	Jan. 1938	103. 1	83. 0	94. 7	67. 9
	Jan. 1938	110. 0	62. 7	57. 5	40. 0
Region II:	Jan. 1938	77. 3	64.0	71.0	82.6
New York Region III: Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania	Jan. 1939	42. 4	34. 6	34. 1	16. 0
	Jan. 1939	38. 4	32. 5	34. 6	17. 3
	Jan. 1938	60. 4	50. 2	70. 4	57. 0
Region IV: District of Columbia. Maryland. North Carolina. Virginia. West Virginia.	Jan. 1938	28. 1	23. 3	24. 6	17. 6
	Jan. 1938	59. 8	49. 9	68. 8	51. 3
	Jan. 1938	40. 3	35. 1	56. 0	40. 5
	Jan. 1938	62. 9	50. 2	56. 7	40. 7
	Jan. 1938	37. 0	36. 9	75. 7	52. 3
Region V: Kentucky Michigan Ohio	Jan. 1939	45. 9	40. 5	44. 5	20. 2
	July 1938	46. 0	67. 7	105. 4	59. 2
	Jan. 1939	49. 7	45. 2	45. 2	20. 5
Region VI: Illinois Indiana. Wisconsin.	July 1939	66, 8	58.7	58.7	17.9
	Apr. 1938	51, 6	44.2	74.3	44.8
	July 1936	46, 1	32.1	4 42.6	21.7
Region VII: Alabama Florida. Georgia Mississippi South Carolina Tennessee	Jan. 1938	49. 8	49. 0	74. 7	50. 7
	Jan. 1939	73. 1	81. 1	60. 6	29. 7
	Jan. 1939	48. 3	48. 8	43. 2	18. 8
	Apr. 1938	92. 8	68. 3	76. 6	48. 3
	July 1938	54. 8	57. 9	48. 4	26. 7
	Jan. 1938	74. 4	64. 2	70. 4	49. 4
Region VIII: Iowa Minnesota Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota	July 1938	65. 9	51. 8	64. 8	39. 0
	Jan. 1938	96. 6	63. 6	67. 2	48. 2
	Jan. 1939	74. 8	46. 5	45. 1	19. 1
	Jan. 1939	100. 9	67. 9	08. 8	28. 5
	Jan. 1939	42. 9	30. 9	37. 6	16. 8
Region IX: Arkansas Kansas Missouri Oklahoma	Jan. 1939	96, 1	72. 8	67. 4	32. 5
	Jan. 1939	54, 2	41. 1	45. 7	19. 2
	Jan. 1939	38, 5	34. 0	31. 5	14. 3
	Dec. 1938	66, 6	56. 2	68. 9	28. 5
Region X: Louisiana New Mexico Texas	Jan. 1938	65. 2	57. 9	55. 6	41. 0
	Dec. 1938	88. 4	86. 1	86. 7	39. 3
	Jan. 1938	48. 9	46. 5	46. 0	32. 9
Region XI: Arizona Colorado Idaho Montana Utah Wyoming	Jan. 1938	65. 1	65. 6	82. 2	57. 6
	Jan. 1939	103. 3	77. 7	79. 9	35. 5
	Sept. 1938	155. 8	93. 9	115. 7	60. 7
	July 1939	165. 1	109. 9	109. 9	32. 6
	Jan. 1938	62. 1	56. 8	81. 5	56. 4
	Jan. 1939	153. 1	100. 3	102. 9	45. 3
Region XII: California Nevada Oregon Washington	Jan. 1938	93. 0	69. 6	84. 9	38. 7
	Jan. 1939	150. 3	115. 6	106. 7	49. 9
	Jan. 1938	87. 9	73. 2	85. 9	60. 5
	Jan. 1939	113. 3	81. 4	85. 3	35. 9
Territories: Alaska Hawaii	Jan. 1939	154. 8	73. 1	86. 8	38. 4
	Jan. 1939	19. 1	19. 1	16. 7	7. 5

. 8

.3

percent for those employers subject to both laws. See footnote 10 for States collecting employee contributions.

Includes refund of \$40,562,000 by Federal Government to 13 States, Alaska, and Hawali collected on pay rolls for year 1936 under title IX of the Social Security Act. Interest represents earnings of State accounts in the unemployment trust

Interest represents earnings of State accounts in the unemployment trust fund maintained in the U.S. Treasury.

Adjusted for voided beneaft checks.

Data for Vermont excluded, since State shifted from monthly to quarterly contribution basis as of Jan. 1, 1940.

Includes \$2,147,000 in benefits paid in Wisconsin prior to January 1938.

Under provision of the Connecticut law, administrative grants equal to reliminary and "liquidating" amount to be transferred to railroad unemployment insurance account are to be withheld by the Social Security Board, and State is permitted to withdraw from unemployment compensation funds amounts necessary for administrative purposes up to amount so withheld.

Sof June 30, 1940, \$783,000 had been withheld.

Employee contributions of 1.5 percent of taxable wages are collected in Rhode Island; 1 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey; and 0.5 percent in Louisiana.

Adjusted for transfer to railroad unemployment insurance account; South Carolina, \$690,744; Vermont, \$327,074.

The District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin collect contributions on a monthly basis. The remaining States collect, either wholly or in part, on a quarterly basis.

¹³ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

See footnote 3, table 4.
 See footnote, 1 table 4.
 Comparisons between States are valid only for those States which initiated benefit payments at the same time.
 Computed on basis of collections and benefits paid since Jan. 1, 1938.

Table 6.-Status of State accounts in the unemployment trust fund, by States, fiscal year 1939-401

[In thousands]

			Fiscal y	ear 1939-4	10
Social Security Board region and State	Balance as of June 30, 1939	Deposits	Interest re- ceived 3	With- drawals	Balance as of June 30, 1940
Total	21, 273, 609	\$860, 346	\$37, 524	\$479, 269	\$1,692,210
Region I:					
Connecticut	21, 565 2, 355	17,830	691 84	6, 283 2, 910	33, 803 3, 739
Maine	60, 443	4, 210 39, 080	1, 763	25, 100	76, 186
New Hampshire	4, 540	3,075	135	2, 240	5, 510
Rhode Island	7, 538	9,830	228	8, 420	9, 176
Vermont	2, 286	1, 487	67	1, 157	4 2, 683
Region II: New York Region III:	140, 859	133, 807	4,376	84,650	194, 392
Region III:	110,000				100,000
Delaware New Jersey	4, 627	2,494	139	795	6, 465
New Jersey	80, 566 75, 767	47, 342	2, 434	15, 225	115, 117
Pennsylvania Region IV:	75, 767	82, 478	2, 341	47, 500	113, 086
District of Columbia.	13, 153	7, 232	399	1,610	19, 174
	10, 775	7, 232 13, 226	388	5,875	18, 514
Maryland North Carolina	13, 641	11, 424	438	3,875	21,628
Virginia West Virginia	13, 604	9, 970	415 296	4,740	19, 249
Region V:	8, 894	10, 194	200	[3,600	15, 784
Kentucky	21, 541	10,750	625	4, 165	28, 751
Michigan	21, 541 43, 775 113, 312	47, 409 58, 332	1, 228	32, 450	59, 962
Ohio	113, 312	58, 332	3, 270	25, 858	149, 056
Region VI: Illinois	153, 885	69, 795	4, 292	42,000	185, 972
Indiana	27, 165	20, 928	849	9, 450	39, 492
Wisconsin	43, 405	12,804	1, 203	4,050	53, 362
Region VII:					
Alabama. Florida	9, 307	9,059	295 323	4,380	14, 281
Georgia	12, 587 17, 567	6, 460 8, 100	492	5, 275 3, 800	14, 095 22, 359
Mississippi	3, 257	2,560	98	1,647	4, 268
Georgia Mississippi South Carolina	3, 257 8, 982	3,800	240	1, 647 2, 891	4 10, 131
Tennessee	10,636	8, 490	316	5, 474	13, 968
Region VIII: Iowa	11,784	7,941	349	3,885	16, 189
Minnesota	17 324	14, 167	547	8, 375	23, 663
Nebraska	17, 324 8, 100	3, 645	238	1,590	10, 393
North Dakota	1, 974	940	56	586	2, 384
South Dakota Region IX:	2, 235	1, 110	68	304	3, 109
Arkansas	5,786	3, 529	170	2,385	7, 100
Kansas	11, 534	4, 918	334	1,974	14, 812
Kansas Missouri	41,507	19, 475 6, 441	1, 218	6, 625	55, 575
Oklahoma	12, 849	6,441	365	3, 550	16, 105
Region X: Louisiana	13, 644	9, 917	399	5, 550	18, 410
New Mexico	2, 515		68	1, 155	2, 838
Texas	37, 562	1, 410 22, 718	1, 111	9,900	2, 838 51, 491
Region XI:					
ArizonaColorado	2,086	2,136 4,882	259	1,300 3,790	2, 986 10, 788
Idaho	9, 437 2, 327	1, 957	66	1,800	2, 550
Montana	6,049	2,675	153	3, 135	5,742
Utah	2, 565	2,660	81	1, 515 1, 230	3, 791
Wyoming	2, 304	1, 241	62	1, 230	2, 377
Region XII: California	124, 084	76, 727	3, 591	50, 650	153, 752
Nevada	1, 561	929	40	1,055	1, 475
Oregon	6, 478	5, 683	189	4, 175	1, 475 8, 175
Washington	19,047	10, 570	527	8, 500	21, 644
Territories: Alaska	820	569	24	430	983
Hawaii	4, 005	1, 940	120	390	5, 675

¹ Federal contributions from employers have been collectible in all States since Jan. 1, 1936. Employee contributions on wages earned are also required by Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

amounted to more than \$1.7 billion, an increase of 4.1 percent since March 31, 1940. Increases in funds available for benefit payments were reported by 39 States, with Michigan and Utah showing gains in excess of 10 percent. The only State reporting a reduction of more than 10 percent. in funds available for benefit payments was Rhode Island, where the initiation of the uniform benefit year in April resulted in relatively heavy disbursements.

The influence of increased benefit payments in the States which began new uniform benefit years in March and April was reflected in the ratio of benefits to contributions for January-June 1940 (table 5); more than 65 cents in benefit payments were paid for each dollar of collections in the first half of 1940 in contrast to approximately 59 cents per dollar during January-March 1940. Higher ratios were shown by 31 States. During this 6month period, more than \$1.50 was paid for each \$1 in contributions collected in Alaska, Idaho. Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. Payments exceeded contributions also in Colorado, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. At the close of June, more had been paid in benefits than had been received in collections since benefits were first payable in Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. All of these States, with the exception of Michigan, had to draw further upon reserves in order to meet benefit-payment obligations of the second quarter.

Placement Activities

Job placements completed by public employment offices totaled 330,000 in June (table 7), a decline of 5.6 percent from May. Placements were only 4 percent below June 1939 and 34 percent higher than in June 1938. Private placements numbered 288,000, 15 percent higher than in June 1939, establishing a new record for June placements in the history of the employment serv-Decreases of 30 percent or more from May occurred in Alabama, Kentucky, and Oklahoma, largely because of fewer agricultural placements; 4 other States showed declines in excess of 20 percent. Private placements more than doubled in Washington. Substantial gains were also reported by Hawaii and Maine. The increase in Washington was largely attributable to the sharp rise in agricultural placements, while in Maine many

Island.

Interest is received at end of each quarter of fiscal year.

Inder provision of the Connecticut law, administrative grants equal to preliminary and "liquidating" amount to be transferred to railroad unemployment insurance account are to be withheld by the Social Security Board, and State is permitted to withdraw from unemployment compensation funds amounts necessary for administrative purposes up to amount so withheld.

As of June 30, 1940, \$783,000 had been withheld.

Adjusted for transfer to railroad unemployment insurance account: South Carolina, \$660,744; Vermont, \$327,074.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

placements were made in response to increased demand for workers in the resort areas. Gains

of 10 percent or more were reported in four additional States. Placements in private employment

Table 7.—Placement activities of public employment services for all registrants, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 23, 1940]

				Complete	placemen	nts				Applicat		
				Pr	ivate							
Social Security Board region and State				ge change m—		January-	June 1940		Supple- mental place-		Per- centage	Active file as of June 30,
	Total	Total	May 1940	June 1939	Regular (over 1 month)	Total	Per- centage change from January- June 1939	Publie	ments	Number	change from May 1940	1940
Total	329, 914	288, 229	-5.2	+14.7	133, 829	1, 449, 228	1 +27.8	41, 685	141, 959	1, 317, 875	-0.7	5, 737, 67
Region I:												
Connecticut	5, 769	4, 496	-3.7	+6.6	2, 451	23, 561	+24.7	1, 273	157	22, 940	+17.8	85, 33
Maine Massachusetts	2, 633 3, 990	2, 211 3, 353	+35.0	+53.9	1, 804 2, 577	8, 461 18, 374	+7.7 +53.5	422 637	9 81	10, 727	+6.7	45, 84 222, 21
New Hampshire	2, 464	2,011	+1.6	+39.2	1, 514	8, 865	+2.1	458	329	34, 711 7, 652	+6.4	24, 47
Rhode Island	790	731	+7.8	-13.8	446	3, 646	-11.7	59	81	7, 652 7, 999	+6.4	43, 80
Vermont	1, 136	947	-8.1	+4.2	495	4, 459	+16.0	189	9	2, 644	+4.7	19, 36
Region II:	00 110	00 998		1.90 0	10 500	100 000	1.01 7	1 557	maa	100 410		070 m
New York	28, 110	26, 335	-1.1	+36.2	12, 532	129, 936	+51.7	1,775	732	172, 413	-8.3	679, 72
Delaware	1, 324	1, 120	-18.9	-19.5	438	5, 521	+4.6	204	22	2,997	+.1	12, 37
New Jersey	9, 791	9, 413	-7.2	-5.3	5, 386	52, 243	+32.0	378	506	48, 510	+1.4	264, 13
Pennsylvania	13, 418	10, 114	-13.6	+43.0	6, 668	58, 266	+46.7	3, 304	1,460	123, 994	-7.3	372, 17
egion IV: District of Columbia	4, 218	3, 635	-17.9	+11.8	1,600	19, 808	110 9	563	0	14 000	+49.0	90 40
Maryland	4, 304	3, 811	-13.8	+32.6	2, 166	18, 808	+10.3 +41.0 +11.3	493	11	14, 296 21, 039	-1.4	38, 68 72, 51
North Carolina.	6,042	4,745	-16.8	-2.5	2, 239	28, 500	+11.3	1, 297	2, 125	22, 567	-10.4	94, 65
Virginia	5, 921	5, 039	-9.9	+34.3	2, 388	23, 285	+30.6	882	262	18, 315	-7.5	58, 76
West Virginia	3, 001	2, 425	-7.4	+4.5	1, 283	13, 249	+1.5	576	367	20, 262	-11.0	86, 89
kegion V: Kentucky	3, 152	2,393	-38.3	+18.3	924	13, 639	+62.4	759	167	15, 797	-9.2	08.00
Michigan	12, 195	10, 959	-9.4	+3.4	6, 267	54, 290	+32.0	1, 226	131	53, 249	+0.7	95, 99 252, 17
Ohio		15, 720	-10.4	+38.4	7,827	79, 605	+52.6	1,071	421	74, 660	(2)	313, 22
egion VI:												11111
IllinoisIndiana	13, 541	13, 373	-12.0	+24.1	6, 800 4, 416	75, 912	+20.6 +13.7	168	867	56, 550	-2.1	193, 56
Wisconsin	8, 533 7, 539	8, 287 6, 854	-5.8 -2.8	+4.7	4, 106	43, 178 32, 649	+13.1	246 685	2, 210	41, 072 31, 933	+5.3	171, 57 115, 74
legion VII:	1,000	0,000	2.0		4, 200	02,010	1 20. 7	000	200	01, 000	Tau. 1	110, 12
Alabama	5, 278	4, 681	-39.5	+25.1	2, 211	24, 292	+34.3	597	516	18, 685	-12.3	115, 23
Florida	2, 303	1,744	-20.9	+74.2	978	13, 954	1+205.0	559	1, 137	16, 848	+1.0 -25.2	68, 93
Georgia	7, 809 4, 025	6, 818 2, 091	-17.6 3	+26.0 +8.2	2, 697 939	38, 964 11, 813	+81.3 +86.6	1, 934	222 272	27, 253 14, 943	-25. 2 -13. 3	174, 20
Mississippi South Carolina	2,716	1, 518	-21.8	+35.5	778	10, 176	+60.6	1, 198	45	8, 789	-10.5	52, 03 50, 01
Tennessee	2,716 7,293	6, 634	+19.4	+45. 5	2, 167	26, 104	+29.0	689	14, 816	18, 115	+2.7	125, 32
egion VIII:												
Minnesota	7, 483 6, 841	5, 142 5, 985	-16.7 -8.7	-1.5 +16.1	1,972	29, 131 26, 905	+.5	2, 341	417	17, 918	+19.1	81, 55
Minnesota Nebraska	3, 468	1, 936	+12.2	+32.3	3, 327 814	8, 811	+10.4	856 1, 532	379 47	18, 895 11, 224	+2.1 -12.5	137, 800 47, 34
North Dakota	2, 245	1, 907	-10.5	+3.7	894	8, 916	+11.3	438	37	4, 591	+10.9	30, 23
South Dakota	2, 248 1, 452	870	-25.4	-15.5	345	5, 115	-7.0	582	27	3, 564	+10.9 +22.7	27, 19
egion IX:		* 194	100	+9.7	1 110	00 710	100.0	400	19 400	10.000		
Arkansas Kansas	7, 596 4, 598	7, 136 3, 635	+6.0	+82.6	1, 113	26, 719 18, 199	+22.0 +87.5	460 963	17, 499 275	13, 276 15, 730	+24.2	45, 050
Missouri	8, 645	7, 576	-9.6	+48.0	4, 144	40, 967	+72.8	1,009	9, 434	40, 271	-15.0	187, 12
Oklahoma	4, 588	4, 055	-30.5	-16.3	948	25, 085	+16.2	533	793	19, 057	+11.6	86, 47
erion X:												
Louisiana	2, 590	2, 435	-18.3	-38.7	1, 532	18, 872	-28.2	155	500	19, 907	+.4 -1.1	89, 03
New Mexico	1, 371 27, 573	992 25, 711	+6.2 -9.7	-29.7 -5.5	544 8, 334	5, 220 153, 326	-6.0 +10.4	379 1, 862	1, 158 50, 622	3, 867 56, 503	+15.6	35, 52 256, 86
egion XI:					0,002		1 20. 2	2,002		55, 505	1 20.0	200,000
Arizona	2, 657	2, 350	-12.1	+24.1	624	15,080	+84.1	307	1,320	6, 683	+7.7	26, 06
Colorado	6, 654	6, 359	+26.7	+7.7	1,648	20, 865	+21.3	295	1, 142	14, 798	+2.9	50, 03
Idaho	4, 054 2, 275	3, 615 1, 626	+3.2	+11.3 +104.8	923 1, 112	12, 448 6, 687	+26.3 +56.3	438 649	2, 236 419	8, 691 4, 073	+28.7 -10.8	14, 34
Utah	2, 126	1, 836	+15.9	-16.5	300	6, 120	+23.5	290	360	8, 616	+13.5	25, 86 22, 70
Wyoming	1, 105	527	-29.2	-2.6	268	2, 550	+1.2	578	21	3, 338	+3.0	8, 30
egion XII:												
California	20, 048	17, 798	-11.8	-18.5	9, 229	98, 335	+.7 +24.7 +22.7	2, 250	2, 144	93, 940	+8.0	486, 30 5, 53
Nevada Oregon	1, 265 5, 888	1, 063 4, 812	-1.0 +1.1	+7.6 -15.8	395	5, 604	124.7	202	159	2, 632 13, 778	-4.8	5, 53
Washington	19, 658	18, 636	+117.8	+131.8	2, 614 6, 768	22, 387 46, 344	+128.8	1,076 1,022	24, 782 644	28 441	-11.3 +38.0	40, 22 105, 37
erritories:	10,000	10, 000	1 441.0	1.101.0	0,100	10, 011	1.190.0	2,000	011	28, 441	+38.0	100, 07
Alaska	710	314	+8.7	+29.2	113	1, 162	+44.0	396	45	914	-24.6	1,62
Hawaii	948	554	+46.9	+130.8	297	2, 762	+148.4	894	- 11	1, 199	-21. 5	9, 13

Uanuary and February of 1939 and 1940 excluded for Florida, because private-placement activity was largely suspended in January-February 1939.

³ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

expected to last 1 month or more totaled 134,000 or 46 percent of all private placements, practically the same proportion as last month. Jobs in public employment declined 8.3 percent from May to 42,000; this total was approximately half the

number of such placements in June 1939 and June 1938.

The large number of supplemental placements in June reflected the continuing increased demand for workers in agriculture; more than 124,000 supple-

Table 8.—Placement activities of public employment services for men and women, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 23, 1940]

			M	len .					Wo	men		
		Complete	placements					Complete	placements			
Social Security Board region and State		Pri	vate		Applica-	Active file as of June		Pri	vate		Applica-	as of Jun
	Total	Total	Regular (over 1 month)	Public	received	30, 1940	Total	Total	Regular (over 1 month)	Public	tions received 445, 619 10, 315 4, 133 14, 819 2, 517 3, 545 1, 069 69, 355 1, 219 21, 705 39, 203 5, 257 8, 068 7, 938 6, 611 4, 947 4, 147 14, 196 25, 140 21, 091 14, 498 10, 201 5, 099 5, 291 9, 375	30, 1940
Total	201, 374	160, 456	65, 155	40, 918	872, 256	4, 110, 699	128, 540	127, 773	68, 674	767	445, 619	1, 626, 97
Region I: Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	3, 942 1, 659 2, 202 1, 959 336 693	2, 694 1, 238 1, 575 1, 516 278 504	1, 492 966 1, 226 1, 176 137 199	1, 248 421 627 443 58 189	12, 625 6, 574 19, 892 5, 135 4, 454 1, 575	52, 664 32, 081 135, 718 15, 329 23, 040 13, 842	1, 827 974 1, 788 505 454 443	1, 802 973 1, 778 495 453 443	959 838 1, 351 338 309 296	25 1 10 10 1 1 0	4, 153 14, 819 2, 517 3, 545	32, 67 13, 76 86, 49 9, 14 20, 76 5, 52
Region II: New York Region III:	13, 625	11, 918	5, 952	1,707	103, 058	441, 855	14, 485	14, 417	6, 580	68	69, 355	237, 871
New Jersey Pennsylvania	716 4, 054 7, 789	513 3, 689 4, 462	221 2, 307 3, 087	203 365 3, 297	1, 778 26, 805 84, 791	8, 063 166, 562 273, 131	608 5, 737 5, 659	607 5, 724 5, 652	217 3, 079 3, 581	1 13 7	1, 219 21, 705	4, 307 97, 570 99, 044
Pegion IV: District of Columbia Maryland North Carolina Virginia West Virginia	2, 172 2, 888 3, 640 3, 449 1, 612	1, 608 2, 395 2, 350 2, 570 1, 039	716 1, 390 837 1, 355 583	564 493 1, 290 879 573	9, 039 12, 951 14, 629 11, 704 15, 315	24, 593 48, 748 61, 040 38, 447 72, 841	2, 046 1, 416 2, 402 2, 472 1, 389	2, 027 1, 416 2, 395 2, 409 1, 386	884 776 1, 402 1, 033 700	19 0 7 3 3	5, 257 8, 088 7, 938 6, 611	14, 088 23, 761 33, 618 20, 313 14, 058
Kentucky Michigan Ohio	2, 050 7, 985 9, 109	1, 294 6, 773 8, 058	364 3, 405 3, 639	756 1, 212 1, 051	11, 650 39, 053 49, 529	77, 264 195, 491 228, 703	1, 102 4, 200 7, 682	1, 099 4, 186 7, 662	560 2, 862 4, 188	3 14 20	14, 196	18, 726 56, 681 84, 518
Illinois. Indiana. Wisconsin	6, 614 4, 472 4, 308	6, 456 4, 252 3, 725	3, 043 1, 955 2, 101	158 220 583	35, 459 26, 574 21, 732	135, 039 127, 951 89, 119	6, 927 4, 061 3, 231	6, 917 4, 035 3, 129	3, 757 2, 461 2, 005	10 26 102	14, 498	58, 526 43, 628 26, 628
Region VII: Alabama. Florida. Georgia. Mississippi South Carolina. Tennessee.	3, 560 1, 522 5, 298 2, 978 2, 145 4, 343	2, 967 969 4, 334 1, 045 951 3, 684	1, 274 510 1, 541 354 343 817	593 553 964 1,933 1,194 659	13, 586 11, 557 17, 878 11, 515 6, 580 9, 672	90, 919 51, 039 121, 746 40, 206 38, 375 88, 867	1, 718 781 2, 511 1, 047 571 2, 950	1, 714 775 2, 484 1, 046 567 2, 950	937 468 1, 156 585 435 1, 350	4 6 27 1 4 0	5, 291	24, 318 17, 896 52, 463 11, 827 11, 637 36, 457
Region VIII: Iowa Minnesota Nebraska North Dakota South Dakota	5, 296 4, 180 2, 689 1, 396 990	3, 026 3, 343 1, 176 966 415	999 1, 667 350 421 163	2, 270 837 1, 513 430 575	12, 207 11, 913 7, 842 2, 845 2, 368	60, 990 103, 784 37, 068 23, 557 20, 685	2, 187 2, 661 779 849 462	2, 116 2, 642 760 841 455	973 1,660 464 473 182	71 19 19 8 7	5, 711 6, 982 3, 382 1, 746 1, 196	20, 561 34, 019 10, 278 6, 678 6, 514
Region IX: Arkansas Kansas Missouri Oklahoma	5, 117 3, 408 5, 183 2, 711	4, 659 2, 460 4, 141 2, 185	437 620 1, 802 262	458 948 1, 042 526	9, 345 11, 430 26, 834 14, 480	35, 225 48, 009 133, 654 69, 523	2, 479 1, 190 3, 462 1, 877	2, 477 1, 175 3, 435 1, 870	676 654 2, 342 686	15 27 7	3, 931 4, 300 13, 437 4, 577	9, 827 11, 961 53, 470 16, 951
Region X: Louisiana New Mexico Texas	1, 002 1, 006 17, 230	860 629 15, 420	461 314 3, 523	142 377 1, 810	14, 457 2, 952 39, 723	70, 888 30, 151 195, 704	1, 588 365 10, 343	1, 575 363 10, 291	1, 071 230 4, 811	13 2 52	5, 450 915 16, 780	18, 149 5, 377 61, 159
Region XI: Arizona. Colorado. Idaho. Montana. Utah Wyoming.	1, 859 4, 923 3, 160 1, 901 1, 284 940	1, 564 4, 641 2, 725 1, 259 1, 001 367	359 892 490 864 87 188	295 282 435 642 283 573	5, 011 10, 308 7, 190 3, 268 6, 341 2, 676	21, 277 46, 149 12, 150 21, 131 17, 914 6, 769	798 1, 731 894 374 842 165	786 1, 718 891 367 835 160	265 756 433 248 213 80	12 13 3 7 7 7	1, 672 4, 490 1, 501 805 2, 275 662	4, 787 12, 890 2, 191 4, 733 4, 795 1, 536
Region XII: California. Nevada. Oregon. Washington.	12, 226 965 4, 349 12, 996	10, 014 772 3, 280 11, 996	4, 862 465 1, 782 2, 817	2, 212 193 1, 069 1, 000	61, 095 2, 102 10, 320 20, 701	338, 281 4, 476 31, 911 80, 456	7, 822 300 1, 539 6, 662	7, 784 291 1, 532 6, 640	4, 367 130 832 3, 951	38 9 7 22	32, 845 530 3, 458 7, 740	148, 028 1, 054 8, 318 24, 919
Ferritories: Alaska Hawaii	648 825	260 440	100 240	388 385	815 923	1, 346 6, 928	62 123	54 114	13 57	8 9	99 276	275 2, 202

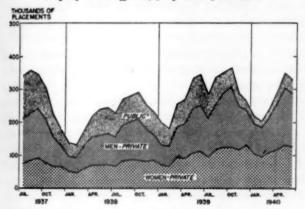
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rep cli ind job mental placements, 88 percent of the total, were in agriculture. In addition to Texas, which accounted for 36 percent of the total, considerable numbers of supplemental placements were reported by Arkansas, Oregon, and Tennessee.

Nearly 1.5 million private placements were made during the first half of 1940, a gain of 28 percent for the 50 States with comparable data over the same period last year and a substantially greater number of such placements than have been made in any similar half-year period in the history of the public employment service. Hawaii and Washington each made more than twice as many private placements in January-June 1940 as were completed in January-June 1939; increases of 50 percent or more were shown by 11 additional States. Fewer private placements than in the first half of 1939 were reported by only four States—Louisiana, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

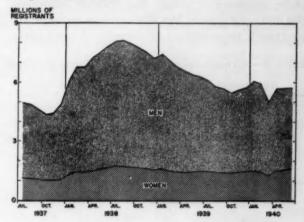
Chart VI.—Placements of men and women by public employment offices, July 1937-June 1940



*Over 97 percent of public placements are of men.

Applications for work received from job seekers totaled more than 1.3 million, almost the same volume as in May and practically no change from June 1939 and June 1938. The volume of job seekers actively seeking work through the public employment offices also showed little change from May, numbering more than 5.7 million at the end of the month. This volume was 8.7 percent below that of June 1939 and 26.7 percent lower than in June 1938. Decreases in the active file were reported by 27 States, with 2 States showing declines in excess of 10 percent; only 2 States reported increases of more than 10 percent in the number of job seekers in the active file at the end of the month.

Chart VII.—Active file of men and women registrants at public employment offices as of end of month, July 1937-June 1940



More than 201,000 job placements of men and approximately 129,000 of women were made by public employment offices during June (table 8). Private placements of men declined 6.8 percent from May to 160,000, while private placements of women declined 3.2 percent to 128,000. Reflecting the hiring of men in agricultural jobs, a higher proportion of placements of males were of a shorttime nature than were placements of women; only 41 percent of jobs filled by men in private employment were expected to last more than a month, whereas 54 percent of such jobs in which women were placed were of such duration. The relative increases in private placements over the first half of 1939 were the same for both men and women. As in previous months, all but a few jobs of a public or governmental nature were filled by men. Applications for work received from men declined 2.9 percent in June, whereas those received from women increased 3.9 percent. The number of male registrants in the active file declined slightly, while female registrants increased 4.4 percent. As a result, women registrants for work represented 28 percent of the total, in contrast to 25 percent at the time of the April inventory.

Occupational and Age Classifications of Placements, January-March 1940

In line with the seasonal changes for this period of the year, complete placements declined 28 percent during the first quarter of 1940 from the preceding quarter. Although the decline was greater than usual, partly because of the record high volume of private placements in the last

quarter of 1939, the volume of placements exceeded those made in the first quarter a year ago. Complete placements during the quarter numbered 668,000. Of these, 598,000 were in private employment, representing 90 percent of total place-

Table 9.—Agricultural placements, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 12, 1940]

		Comple	te place- nts	Supple	mental ments
Social Security Board region and State	Total	Number	Percent- age change from May	Number	Percentage change from May
Total 1	² 173, 794	2 49, 460	+33.9	124, 334	+90.3
Region I:	431	401			(1)
Connecticut	61	431 61	+136.8 -14.1	0	(3)
Massachusetts New Hampshire	63	63	-11.3	0	(3)
New Hampshire Rhode Island	73 12	65	(3)	8	8
Vermont	58	58	(3)	0	8
Region II:	-				
New York	662	662	-8.2	0	(3)
Region III: Delaware	20	20	(3)	0	(3)
New Iorsey	367	352	+15.4	15	(a)
Pennsylvania Region IV:	48	(4)	(*)	8	(4)
District of Columbia.	9	9	(1)	0	(1)
Maryland	100	100	-33.8	0	(9)
North Carolina	2, 542	515	+8.9	2,027	+109.8
Virginia West Virginia	736 20	497 20	-31.7	239	-75. 9
Region V:	20	20	(*)		(-)
Kentucky	344	323	-69.7	21	(3)
Michigan	1, 124 854	1, 102 830	+87.4	22 24	(3)
Ohio Region VI:	501	830	+43.4	24	(3)
Illinois	516	501	+7.5	15	(8)
Indiana	584	462	+129.9	122	(3)
Wisconsin Region VII:	687	665	+41.8	22	(1)
Alabama	2, 263	1,854	-52.7	409	+354, 4
Florida	1, 114	117	-44.8	997	-52.5
Georgia Mississippl	1, 407 541	1, 379 537	+7.3 +333.1	28	(3)
South Carolina	199	162	-27.7	37	(3)
Tennessee	17, 677	3, 036	+216.9	14, 641	+245.1
Region VIII:	803	759	1.7.4	44	(3)
Minnesota	1,652	1, 500	+7.4 +48.5	152	+70.8
Nebraska	245	241	+82.6	4	(3)
North Dakota	427	427	-23.1	0	(8)
South Dakota Region IX:	97	85	-34.1	12	(3)
Arkansas	22, 708	5, 324	+17.4	17, 384	+188.4
Kansas	841	825	+232.7	16	(2)
Missouri	9, 761 2, 356	1, 175 1, 732	+. 9 -39. 9	8, 586 624	(I) -23.0
Region X:	2, 300	1,102	-30.0	941	-20.0
Louisiana	433	118	+12.4	315	+49.3
New Mexico	810 49, 486	252 554	+5.0 +9.1	558 48, 932	-20.4 +28.3
Texas Region XI:	10, 150	204	49.1	90, 902	T40. 0
Arizona	1, 574	663	-1.5	911	-22.3
Colorado	4, 892	3, 897 2, 417	+108.3	995 2, 177	+185.1
Idaho	1, 102	858	+11.3 +32.6	244	+42.0 +56.4
Utah. Wyoming	1,511	1, 214	+59.5	297	+379.0
Wyoming	168	168	-23.3	0	(4)
Region XII: California	2,798	1,635	-19.7	1, 163	+81.2
Nevaga	365	292	+107.1	73	+4.3
Oregon	23, 774	805	+20.5	22, 969	+247.8
Washington Territories:	10, 925	10, 692	+312.3	233	(4)
Alaska	(5)	(1)	(8)	(1)	(5)
Hawaii	(1)	8	8	(1)	(4)

Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Excludes complete placements for Pennsylvania.

Not computed where less than 50 placements were
4 Complete placements not reported for June 1940.
Data not reported. nts were made in either period.

ments, the highest proportion of private placements in any quarter in the history of the employment service. In each month of the quarter the volume of private placements exceeded those for corresponding months of previous years. Reflecting the continued curtailment of the public works and relief program, the 70,000 public placements represented the lowest quarterly volume of such placements on record.

Of the 598,000 private placements made during the quarter, 309,000 were in regular jobs and 289,000 were temporary. More workers secured regular placements in the clerical, service, crafts. and production occupations, while among the professional, sales, and physical-labor workers, temporary placements exceeded regular placements. Regular jobs, expected to last 1 month or more. accounted for more than half of such placements among the service and physical-labor workers, while somewhat fewer than three-fourths of the temporary jobs were made in these occupational groups. Regular placements exceeded temporary placements in 33 States, and in Alabama, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire regular placements more than doubled temporary placements. In general, regular placements of service and physical-labor workers by far outnumbered temporary placements in these States. Texas continued to report the largest volume of placements, the bulk of which were temporary, followed by New York and California. In Texas the volume of placements in temporary jobs involving physical labor was almost 5 times as large as such regular placements; temporary jobs filled by service workers were more than double regular job placements in this occupation. California and New York also reported an excess of temporary placements over regular placements among the physical-labor and service workers. California, New York, Texas, and 5 other States-Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvaniaeach reported more than 20,000 placements during the quarter and accounted for 51 percent of all private placements in contrast to 48 percent in the preceding quarter. In each of the latter 5 States, regular placements exceeded temporary placements.

During the first quarter of 1940, jobs filled by men numbered 355,000, and those filled by women totaled 313,000. Placements of men were 12 percent below the levels of the same quarter a year earl

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Table 10.—All placements of men and women made by public employment services, by major occupational group, January-March 1940

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		Men			Women			
Occupational group	Num- ber	Per- cent- age distri- bution	Percent- age change from January- March 1939	Num-	Per- cent- age distri- bution	Percent- age change from January- March 1939		
Total	354, 881	100.0	-12.4	312, 695	100.0	+36.4		
Professional and kindred workers. Salespersons. Clerical workers. Gerice workers. Production workers. Physical-labor workers. Umpedfied.	50, 274 52, 799	5. 0 4. 2 19. 7 14. 2 14. 9	$\begin{array}{c} -22.6 \\ +33.1 \\ +50.7 \\ +45.8 \\ -27.0 \\ -21.1 \\ -24.9 \\ -43.3 \end{array}$	29, 161 26, 232 203, 972 7, 201 34, 497	9.3 8.4 65.2 2.3 11.0 2.8	+14.8 +50.2 +42.0 +32.5 +29.1 +50.5 +41.5 -55.7		

earlier, while placements of women were 36 percent greater. Jobs filled by women outnumbered placements of men in 20 States, reflecting the fact that during this period of the year job opportunities for women, largely in trade and service industries, decrease relatively less than for men.

Placements were most numerous in the construction, manufacturing, trade, and service industries. These industrial divisions accounted for more than 90 percent of the total placements made during the quarter. Except for construction, the level of placements in each of the other industrial groups was above that for the same quarter of 1939; however, only the service industries reported a slight gain in placements over the preceding quarter.

In terms of occupations, improvement in placements during the first quarter of 1940 in comparison with the first quarter of 1939 was noted only in the sales and clerical and service occupations, with the most marked gain in service jobs. Placements in the crafts, production, and physicallabor jobs declined largely because of the reduction in public placements. About two-thirds of all placements were made in the physical-labor and service groups. Women outnumbered men among the sales, clerical, and service workers placed during the first quarter.

The proportion of placements of women from different age groups roughly approximated that shown for men (table 11). The outstanding exception was the relative number of placements in the age groups of 20 years and under. Approximately 20 percent of the women placed were from that age group, whereas only about 11 per-

cent of men were in that age class. In both instances, however, these proportions were not far out of line with the proportions of these age groups represented in the total distribution of job seekers as of April 1, 1940, when the inventory was taken. Placements of both men and women were chiefly concentrated in the age group from 25 to 34 years. Regular placements exceeded temporary placements for the younger workers, while for workers 35 years of age and over a steady reduction for each of the age groups was shown.

Veterans were placed in 23,000 jobs during January-March 1940, comprising 6.5 percent of total placements of men. In line with other male placements, the greatest concentration of veterans was in the construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and service industries. About 86 percent of the veterans filled jobs as service, crafts, production, and physical-labor workers. Almost all veterans placed were between 35 and 54 years of age; more than half were in the 45-54 year group.

State Amendments

Two States, Louisiana and Maine, and the District of Columbia amended their unemployment compensation laws during the period June 28-July 30.

District of Columbia.—Substantial changes are made by an amendment approved July 2. Insurance agents solely on a commission basis are excluded from coverage. Wages are redefined, retroactive to January 1, 1940, to include only

Table 11.—All placements of men and women made by public employment services, by age group, January-March 1940

		Men		Women			
Age group (years)	Num- ber	Per- cent- age distri- bution	Percentage change from January-March 1939	Num- ber	Per- cent- age distri- bution	Percent- age change from Janu- ary- March 1939	
Total	354, 881	100.0	-12.4	312, 695	100.0	+36.4	
Under 2121-24		11. 4 17. 7	+30.2	61, 628 61, 689	19. 7 19. 7	+47. 4 +38. 2	
25-34	111, 380	31.4	-16.3	85, 949	27.5	+34.7	
35-44			-20.9		18.8	+31.6	
45-54 55-64			-21.6 -22.3		10. 6 3. 3	+31.6 +27.3	
65 and over			-9.8	1, 098	.4	+22.	
Unspecified		(1)	-79.7	46	(1)	-33.2	

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

the first \$3,000 paid to a worker by an employer

for employment during a calendar year.

Changes in benefit provisions include establishment of a base period consisting of the first 4 of the last 5 quarters preceding the benefit year. A benefit year is defined as the 52-week period beginning with the first week for which a valid claim is filed. The weekly benefit rate is amended to provide a benefit amount of 1/23 of the total wages paid in the quarter of highest earnings in the base period; a minimum of \$6 is provided, and the maximum is raised from \$15 to \$18. In addition, the amendment provides a dependent's allowance of \$1 for each dependent relative, up to \$3 a week, but the weekly benefit, including dependents' allowances, shall not exceed \$18. Partial benefits equal the difference between the weekly benefit amount and any earnings during the week in excess of 40 percent of the weekly benefit amount. Maximum benefits in a benefit year are increased to 19 times the weekly benefit amount or one-half of wages paid during the base period, whichever is the lesser.

Qualifying wages are set at 25 times the weekly benefit amount paid during the base period or \$250, whichever is the lesser. The waiting period

is reduced to 2 weeks.

Retroactive to January 1, 1940, the contribution rate is reduced to 2.7 percent of wages paid. Experience rating is postponed until July 1, 1942.

The Social Security Board is authorized to administer the unemployment compensation act subject to civil service; and the Civil Service Commission is directed to confer competitive classified civil-service status on Board employees, upon the Board's certification that such employees have rendered 6 months' satisfactory service, and if they qualify in a noncompetitive examination prescribed by the Commission.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the

amending act is effective July 1, 1940.

Louisiana.—An amendment approved June 29 creates a division of employment security in the State Department of Labor, with a full-time salaried administrator. Members of the Board of Review serve for 6-year terms, and receive a per diem of \$10 each. The administrator is required to provide a merit system for employees of the division and to cooperate with every United States agency administering any unemployment compensation law, including the Railroad Retirement Board.

Another amendment, approved June 30, revises the law throughout to conform to changes made by the administrative reorganization act, and in addition makes extensive changes in coverage, employment exclusions, benefits, and contributions.

Effective in 1941, an employer is defined as an employing unit employing four or more workers in 20 weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. The alternative of 12 or more workers in 10 weeks is repealed, as is also the provision permitting the Governor to elect coverage for a State department

or agency.

New employment exclusions are added as follows: service for an agricultural or horticultural organization exempt from Federal income tax; service for a nonprofit voluntary employee's beneficiary association, if 85 percent or more of income consists of collections from members; service as a real-estate salesman and as a barber on a commission basis. The provision excluding Federal instrumentalities is amended to exclude service for an instrumentality immune under the United States Constitution from contributions imposed by the Louisiana unemployment compensation law, and to cover Federal instrumentalities to the extent Congress permits.

Effective July 1, 1940, wages for contribution and benefit purposes are defined as the first \$3,000 paid to a worker by an employer for employment

during a calendar year.

The base period is shortened to the first 4 of the last 5 quarters preceding the benefit year, which begins with the first week for which a valid claim is filed.

The weekly benefit rate is liberalized somewhat by changes in the method of computing the fultime weekly wage, and the minimum is reduced to \$3. Weekly benefit amount and partial benefits are rounded to the next higher \$1. A benefit duration of 20 times the weekly benefit amount or one-fourth of the wages paid in the base period, whichever is less, is provided. Seasonal-benefit provisions are repealed, but the administrator is required to study the problem.

Eligibility provisions are modified with respect to the waiting period, defined as 2 weeks in the benefit year, and the wage qualification, set at 20 times the weekly benefit amount paid to a claimant during his benefit year. The labor-dispute disqualification is reduced to a maximum of 3 weeks immediately following the beginning of the

dispute. Statutory provisions for initial determination and appeals were changed to permit more prompt payment of benefits.

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the 20 ant diseks the After July 1, 1940, contributions are based on wages paid rather than wages payable. Employee contributions and experience-rating provisions are repealed. The dead line for refund or adjustment of erroneously collected contributions is extended to 3 years. Penalty provisions are amended by establishment of minimum imprisonment terms.

The administrator is authorized to enter into arrangements whereby wages or services on the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under laws of other States or of the Federal Government shall be deemed wages for employment by employers for the purpose of benefit payments, provided arrangements are made to reimburse the fund.

Except as otherwise stated, the amendments are effective as of June 30, 1940.

Maine.—Amendments to the unemployment compensation law approved and effective July 26, 1940, redefine wages to include only the first \$3,000 paid to a worker by an employer for employment during the calendar year 1940 and each year thereafter. Also excluded from the definition of wages are payments under a plan established by an employer for retirement, sickness or accident disability, medical and hospitalization expense, or death; any payment by an employer of the employee's tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; and dismissal payments which the employer is not legally required to make.

The definition of employment is changed to define the term "agricultural labor" and to exclude the following types of service: service performed in the employ of an organization exempt from the income tax under section 101 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code; service for an agricultural or horticultural organization exempt from the Federal income tax; service performed for a nonprofit voluntary employee's beneficiary association, if 85 percent or more of its income consists of collections from members; service for a school, college, or university, if performed by a student enrolled and regularly attending classes and earning less than \$45 per calendar quarter; service for a foreign government and for an instrumentality wholly owned by a foreign government; service as a student nurse in the employ of a hospital or nurses' training school and certain service performed as an interne in the employ of a hospital; service as an insurance agent or solicitor on a commission basis; and service by an individual under the age of 18 in the delivery or distribution of newspapers or shopping news. These new exclusions are effective after July 26, 1940.

The statutory provisions for the State's unemployment compensation fund are amended to permit the payment of refunds out of the benefit account in the fund as well as out of the clearing account. The deduction from weekly benefits for the receipt of certain wages in lieu of notice is changed to refer to dismissal payments or wages in lieu of notice which the employer is required by law to pay.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE*

In the 4 weeks ended June 28, the regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board received 83,627 unemployment insurance claims (table 1). The average number of claims received per week was 20,907, about 16 percent below the weekly average for May and only about 2 percent above the weekly average for November 1939, when the claims load was lower than at any other period during the first year of operations. The claims series indicates that unemployment among eligible workers declined from an average of 50,000 in the second half of April and the first half of May to an average of about 42,000 in the second half of May and the first half of June. The drop in the unemployment claims series is consistent with a large increase in employment for June shown in the wage statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. According to this source, the number of employees of class I railroads in the middle of June was within 0.3 percent of the number in the middle of November 1939.

Applications for certificate of benefit rights from workers who have become unemployed for the first time since the middle of June 1939 were received in June 1940 at an average weekly rate of 564. This number was lower than in any preceding month of the first year of benefit operations because June 1940 was the last month for filing applications for certificate of benefit rights based on credited wages for 1938. In fact, no applications based on 1938 wages which were submitted after June 15, 1940, could become effective. Under the waiting-period provisions of the law, at least 15 days must expire between the filing of an application on the first day of unemployment and the beginning of the first half month for which benefits may be certified. Moreover, if the first half month for which benefits are payable begins on or after July 1, 1940, benefits must be based on credited wages for 1939 rather than for 1938. The number of applications for certificate of benefit rights on the basis of 1938 wages received in the last 2 weeks in June is therefore of no particular interest. However, even in the first 2 June weeks the number of applications was lower than in any other week in the first year of operations.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

The number of certifications—both for waiting. period credit and for benefits-continued to drop in June. As might be expected in the last month of the year in which waiting-period credit is certified for claimants whose benefit rights are based on wages for 1938, the number of waiting-period certificates dropped to a very low level. The weekly average for June was 1,094, or about 38 percent below the average for May. Moreover. during June the number of certificates declined from over 1,500 in the first week to less than 750 in the last week. The reduction of 16 percent in benefit certifications from a weekly average of 18,309 in May to 15,387 in June was attributable mainly to a decline in unemployment reflected in a decrease of the number of claims filed. The exhaustion of benefit rights for the first benefit year was a contributing factor but probably not of major importance. In fact the weekly average

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights and claims received, certificates of waiting-period credit issued, and benefit payments certified, June 1939-June 1940

			Certif- icates	Benefit payments certified					
Period	Appli- cations re- ceived	Claims received	of wait- ing- period credit issued	Number	Total amount	Aver- age amount			
Cumulative through June 28, 1940	210, 823	1, 441, 213	190, 802	1, 000, 378	\$14, 806, 879	\$14.80			
Cumulative through May 31, 1940	208, 564	1, 357, 586	186, 425	938, 829	13, 953, 152	14.80			
June 1-28, 1940	1 2, 259	83, 627	4, 377	61, 549	853, 727	13.87			
Week ended: June 7 June 14 June 21 June 28	904 674 554 1 127	25, 063 22, 936 18, 214 17, 414	1, 503 1, 287 839 748	18, 638 17, 551 13, 869 11, 491	278, 148 218, 945 194, 379 162, 255	14. 92 12. 47 14. 02 14. 12			
Weekly averages: Period ended Aug. 4, 1939 3. Aug. 5-Sept. 1. Sept. 2-29. Sept. 30-Oct. 27. Oct. 28-Dec. 1. Dec. 2-29.	11, 881 3, 861 2, 457 2, 223 4, 253 5, 284	25, 972 26, 376 27, 961 21, 223 20, 412 28, 447	10, 377 5, 384 3, 735 2, 061 2, 759 4, 964	8, 724 15, 294 21, 737 15, 658 14, 175 18, 783	128, 970 317, 564 317, 349 233, 302 217, 466 284, 493	14. 74 14. 98 14. 90 14. 90 15. 34 15. 15			
Dec. 30, 1939-Feb. 2, 1940 Feb. 3-Mar. 1 Mar. 2-29 Mar. 30-Apr. 26 Apr. 27-May 31 June 1-28	3, 780 2, 279 1, 603 2, 042 1, 247	36, 357 34, 488 35, 082 31, 342 24, 843 20, 907	4, 516 2, 415 2, 130 1, 653 1, 759 1, 094	26, 803 27, 950 28, 833 25, 172 18, 309 15, 387	403, 214 422, 607 428, 538 367, 807 258, 753 213, 432	15. 04 15. 12 14. 86 14. 61 14. 13 13. 87			

¹ Through June 29

¹ Number of weeks used to obtain weekly averages for period ended Aug. 4, 1939, is as follows: for applications, 7 (June 16-Aug. 4); for claims and certificates of waiting-period credit, 5 (July 1-Aug. 4); for benefit payments, 3 (July 16-Aug. 4).

number of final certifications caused by exhaustion of benefit rights declined from 1,171 in May to 971 in June.

The amount of benefits certified in June was more than \$850,000. The average payment applying to a 15-day period with 8 or more days of unemployment was \$13.87, a drop of 1.8 percent from May. The drop in the average benefit was particularly pronounced in the second week of the month, when the proportion of certifications for 8 compensable days was unusually low (table 2). For this as for other June weeks, the decline in the average benefit is to be attributed mainly to a decrease in the duration of unemployment in the half month, offset in part by an increase in the average daily benefit amount.

In table 3 the number of benefit certifications and the amount of benefits for the year ended June 1940 and for the 4 June weeks are shown by State of residence of the beneficiary. The figures are calculated from a tabulation of a 20-percent sample of certifications.

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The month of June 1940 completes the first year of operation of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act under which benefits first became payable for unemployment occurring on and after July 1, 1939. During this year 210,823 applications for certificate of benefit rights were received from workers who experienced some unemployment subsequent to June 15, 1939, and exercised

their rights under the act. Of these applicants, 2.833 were found to be ineligible for benefits because their credited wages for 1938 were less than \$150, and perhaps as many as 2,259 submitted applications at so late a date that they could not be certified for benefits before the end of June 1940. There were, therefore, 205,731 persons who might have qualified for benefits during the first year if they had incurred sufficient unemployment subsequent to the filing of the application. Benefit payments were actually certified for 160,735 or 78 percent of these applicants, and waiting-period credits but no benefits were allowed to 30,067 or nearly 15 percent. The unemployment of the remaining 14,929 applicants was too short or scattered in too brief spells for any effective action under the law.

Of the 160,735 beneficiaries, 29,122 or about 18 percent were certified for the maximum amount to which they were entitled in a single benefit year; their benefits ranged from \$140 to \$240 with an average of about \$178 per person. The average benefit amount for the other beneficiaries is estimated at \$73, but it should be noted that for many of these employees the first benefit year will not be completed until some months after the end of June 1940. The increase in the number of beneficiaries from month to month in the first year of operation is shown in table 4. This table also indicates the monthly changes in the number of current benefit accounts, due to the setting up of new accounts in the process of initial benefit

Table 2.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Average benefit payment, average daily benefit amount, and average number of compensable days of unemployment for benefit certifications, July 1939-June 1940 1

	A	all certificati	ons	Certification	ns with 8 con days	npensable	Certification	as with 1-7 c days	ith 1-7 compensable days			
Period	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit amount	Average number of compensable days	Percent of total certifications	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit amount	Average benefit payment	Average daily benefit amount	Average number of compensable days			
July 16-Sept. 1, 1939	\$14. 91 14. 60 14. 90 15. 34 15. 15 15. 04 15. 12 14. 86 14. 61 14. 13 13. 87	\$2. 31 2. 31 2. 29 2. 26 2. 23 2. 23 2. 24 2. 24 2. 24 2. 23 2. 33	6. 45 6. 30 6. 48 6. 72 6. 82 6. 80 6. 84 6. 71 6. 59 6. 68 6. 65	57. 7 55. 9 58. 5 63. 2 65. 5 64. 8 65. 7 63. 4 59. 9 53. 8	\$18. 49 18. 51 18. 31 18. 15 17. 76 17. 76 17. 75 17. 68 17. 76 18. 16 18. 56	\$2. 31 2. 31 2. 29 2. 27 2. 22 2. 22 2. 22 2. 21 2. 22 2. 27 2. 32	\$9. 97 9. 50 9. 92 10. 19 10. 35 10. 40 10. 19 10. 19 9. 82 9. 83	\$2. 31 2. 30 2. 29 2. 25 2. 26 2. 26 2. 26 2. 28 2. 28 2. 30 2. 34	4. 3 4. 11 4. 3 4. 5 4. 5 4. 5 4. 6 4. 4 4. 4 4. 2 4. 2			
Week ended: June 7. June 14. June 21. June 28.	14. 92 12. 47 14. 03 14. 12	2, 32 2, 33 2, 33 2, 33	6. 46 5. 53 6. 00 6. 14	55, 6 40, 0 50, 3 49, 3	18. 56 18. 32 18. 64 18. 64	2. 32 2. 29 2. 33 2. 33	10. 55 9. 12 9. 69 10. 05	2.33 ·2.35 2.33 2.32	4, 5 3, 8 4, 1 4, 3			

¹ All data except average benefit payment for all certifications are based on 20-percent sample of benefit certifications for each day in each regional office.

certification and the closing of old accounts as the benefit rights of employees for the year were exhausted.

Almost 40 percent of all the applicants for unemployment insurance during the year had registered as unemployed by the end of July 1939. It is probable that most of these persons became unemployed before the beginning of the program. They were predominantly shop and train-andengine-service employees. After the end of July 1939 the number of applications dropped very

Table 3.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number and amount of benefit payments certified, by State of residence of beneficiary, July 1939-June 1940 and June 1940

State		939-June 28, 1940	June 1-	-28, 1940
14.000	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	1, 000, 378	\$14, 806, 879	61, 549	\$853, 727
Alabama	12, 666	179, 151	891	11, 791
Arizona	2, 916 17, 423	46, 816	131	2,042
Arkansas. California	45, 256	269, 271 735, 590	1, 692 2, 422	26, 915 37, 365
Colorado		353, 619	1,672	25, 538
Connecticut	4, 022	60,066	206	2, 300
Delaware District of Columbia	3, 061	51, 648	91	1,049
District of Columbia	1, 723	25, 909 306, 563	91	1, 543 18, 997
Florida	13, 479	198, 725	1, 334 932	13, 294
Idaho	8, 198	129, 884	569	8, 674
IllinoisIndians	84, 614 27, 986	1, 246, 408	4, 880 2, 009	71, 294 24, 409
Iowa	32,042	459, 582	1, 818	25, 195
Kansas	33, 809	503, 236	1, 954	27, 651
Kentucky	16, 601	238, 455	841	11, 473
Louisiana	15, 611 9, 810	193, 985	1, 158	13, 596
Maryland	6, 557	145, 742 91, 789	493	7, 751 6, 248
Massachusetts	13, 861	213, 366	1, 314	21, 413
Michigan	23, 074	336, 707	1, 183	13, 500
Minnesota	42, 657 9, 848	640, 390 147, 411	1, 501	21, 469 9, 128
Missouri	45, 897	703, 856	3, 318	51, 642
Montana	12,004	180, 118	448	6, 854
Nebraska	25, 667	381, 162	1,616	22, 351
Nevada	2,568	41, 408	126	1, 861
New Hampshire	2, 473 17, 152	33, 403 253, 395	1, 279	1, 518 18, 392
New Jersey New Mexico	5, 195	82, 581	322	5, 245
New York	80, 952	1, 213, 433	4, 310	61, 990
North Carolina	8, 642 11, 931	140, 105 176, 364	816 368	11, 851 4, 907
Ohio	46, 092	609, 405	2, 815	33, 426
Oklahoma	16, 671	261, 855	947	14, 353
Oregon	9, 672	150, 700	438	5, 911
Pennsylvania	78, 313	1, 020, 065	7, 605	88, 553
Rhode Island South Carolina	1, 420 5, 232	22, 717 78, 068	81 428	1, 044 6, 143
South Dakota	6, 183	90, 949	186	2, 749
Tennessee	15, 781	224, 118	856	10, 303
l'exas	46, 053 10, 982	680, 599 169, 572	3, 162	45, 358
Vermont	2,606	40, 567	45	9, 093
Virginia	12, 231	181, 860	685	10, 202
Washington West Virginia	16, 292	244, 417	604	8, 377
Wisconsin	11, 678	173, 413	619	8, 195
Wisconsin	26, 131 8, 864	395, 848 138, 944	745 594	10, 535 8, 311
Outside continental United	0, 004	100, 911	394	5, 511
States	5, 161	76, 203	101	1, 282

¹ Based on 20-percent sample of benefit certifications for each day in each regional office.

rapidly so that by October only about 2,200 per week were being received. The increase which occurred in November, December, and January resulted primarily from the seasonal lay-off of large numbers of maintenance-of-way employees who had been working in the summer and fall. For the next 3 months, the number of applications fluctuated around 2,000 per week, and then declined very rapidly to 1,250 per week in May and 560 per week in June. The figure on applications for June is not particularly significant, however, because the right to benefits based on wages for 1938 is limited to those employees whose first compensable half month began before July 1. In this connection it should be noted that nearly 1,900 applications for certificate of benefit rights based on credited wages for 1939 were received in June and about 1,650 in the preceding months. Some of these applicants either exhausted their benefit rights or were ineligible for benefits on the basis of their 1938 earnings; others experienced their first unemployment at so late a date that their right to benefits based on 1938 earnings had already lapsed.

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In the first year of operation the regional offices received about 1.4 million claims for unemployment insurance. Since the first claim cannot be submitted until 15 days after the application is filed, the claims received by the end of June could have been filed only by those employees whose applications reached the regional offices by June 14; the maximum number of claimants is therefore estimated at about 210,000. The claims series indicates that the number of eligible unemployed workers varied from 52,000 to 56,000 prior to the middle of September 1939. After declining to about 41,000 by the middle of November the number increased to over 72,000 in the second half of December and the first half of January. In the following 2 months the level of unemployment was substantially maintained. A rapid reduction set in after the middle of March so that by the middle of June there were only about 42,000 eligible unemployed railroad workers.

The decline in unemployment between mid-September and mid-November reflects mainly the rehiring of shop employees for an equipmentrepair program and the normal seasonal peak in train-and-engine-service employment. According to the compilations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the number of employees of class I

railroads at the middle of the month increased about 50,000 from August to October, of which about 30,000 was contributed by the maintenanceof-equipment group and about 20,000 by the trainand-engine-service group. The subsequent rise in memployment was concentrated mainly in the track and in the bridge-and-building departments. The seasonal peak of work in these branches of service is generally reached in October and is followed by large reductions in employment. However, the declines in shop and in train-andengine employment beginning in December also contributed to an increase in unemployment. The number of employees of class I railroads totaled 69,000 less in the middle of March than in the middle of October. Almost two-thirds of this reduction was found in the maintenance-of-way group, over 11,000 in the shops, and about 8,000 in the train-and-engine service. The decline in unemployment since March resulted mainly from seasonal reemployment in the track and in the bridge-and-building departments. The increase in employment in these branches of service between March and June more than accounts for the 50,000 rise in the total number of employees of class I railroads.

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A factor contributing to the decline in claims in 1940 is the exhaustion of benefit rights because the claimants had been certified for the 80 days of benefits to which they are entitled in a benefit year. Exhaustions first occurred in the week ended December 1, 1939, when over 600 claimants were certified for the last payment in the benefit year. They continued at an accelerated pace and attained a level of 1,200 to 1,300 per week in April and May, when some of the maintenance-ofway workers who drew their first benefit in November and were steadily unemployed thereafter exhausted their rights for the current year. Although some of them probably remained unemployed, they were no longer eligible for benefits. Also, claim statistics exclude claims received from workers whose right to benefits might be based on wages for 1939, such right to accrue not before July 1, 1940. Approximately 1,300 claims of this type were received per week in June, 525 per week in May, and 210 per week in April. These claims could not be adjudicated even for purposes of waiting-period credit, in the absence of information on wages credited to the claimants for 1939 which would determine their eligibility.

Table 4.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number of benefit accounts opened and closed, and cumulative number opened and current, July 1939–June 1940

		ned		ounts ed 1	Cumulative number of accounts		
Period	Total	Weekly	Total	Weekly	Opened by end of period	Current at end of pe- riod	
July 16-Sept. 1, 1939 Sept. 2-29	46, 361 18, 456	6, 623 4, 614			46, 361 64, 817	46, 361 64, 817	
Sept. 30-Oct. 28	7, 842	1, 961			72, 659	72, 659	
Oct. 29-Dec. 1	9, 246	1, 849	* 610	610	81, 905	81, 298	
Dec. 2-29 Dec. 30, 1939-Feb. 2,	14, 865	3, 716	2, 755	689	96, 770	93, 405	
1940	24, 054	4, 811	4, 283	857	120, 824	113, 176	
Feb. 3-Mar. 1	12, 492	3, 123	3,001	773	133, 316	122, 577	
Mar. 2-29	9, 069	2, 267	8, 657	914	142, 385	127, 989	
Mar. 30-Apr. 26			5, 070	1, 268	148, 193	128, 727	
Apr. 27-May 31	7, 896	1, 579	5, 897 3, 895	1, 179	166, 089	130, 726 131, 477	

¹ Principally accounts closed because of exhaustion of benefit rights but also includes accounts canceled because of retirement or death of employee, cancelation of initial benefit certification, and similar reasons.
¹ For period Nov. 28-Dec. 1.

Changes in the number of claims do not fully reflect fluctuations in the volume of unemployment among eligible workers because claims include registrations for a varying number of days of unemployment-from 1 to 15. An indication of the duration of unemployment is found in the percentage of all claims with registrations for 15 days of unemployment, that is, total and continuous unemployment in the half month. The changes in this percentage suggest that the duration of unemployment among eligible employees varies in the same direction as the number of unemployed: the proportion of unemployed with continuous unemployment is higher when the number of unemployed is increasing, and, conversely, the proportion of totally unemployed declines when the number of unemployed drops.

About 15 percent of the claims received could not be certified either for waiting-period credit or for benefit payment, mainly because they contained registrations with respect to less than 8 days of unemployment in the half month. On the basis of the remaining claims, the regional offices issued 190,802 certificates of waiting-period credit and prepared 1,000,378 certifications for benefit payment. The average weekly number of waiting-period certificates declined from about 10,400 in July to 2,100 in October; increased to nearly 5,000 in December; and thereafter declined every month, except in May, to a low of about 1,100 in June. This movement, which parallels the changes in applications, results from the fact that a wait-

ing-period certificate need be issued only once a year.

The number of benefit certifications was comparatively low in July and August because the first claim of an eligible unemployed worker can be certified only for waiting-period credit, and again in October and November because of a reduction in unemployment among eligible workers. Benefit certifications then increased from a weekly average of about 14,200 in November to nearly 29,000 in March. This rise exceeded the increase in claims because by the end of November more than half of the eligible claimants had already served the waiting period required by law. The subsequent reduction in benefit certifications reflects mainly the decline in claims.

The total amount of benefits certified during the year was \$14.8 million, representing an average of \$14.80 per certification. The benefit certified for a half month is the product of the daily benefit amount and the number of compensable days, that is, days of unemployment in excess of 7 in a period of 15 consecutive days. Since the lowest daily benefit amount is \$1.75 and the lowest number of compensable days is 1, the lowest benefit certification is for \$1.75; conversely, the highest benefit certification is for \$24, representing payment for 8 compensable days at the maximum daily benefit rate of \$3. The fluctuations in the average amount per certification from a low of

\$13.87 to a high of \$15.34 depended upon the changes in the number of compensable days and the daily benefit rates. Table 2 based on a 20. percent sample of certifications shows the changes in the averages for these two factors from month to month.

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The more important of these two factors is the duration of compensable unemployment ner certification. One measure of the changes in such duration is found in fluctuations of the percent of total certifications which apply to claims with 15 days of unemployment. Even small changes in this percentage account for substantial changes in the average benefit per certifi. cation, because of the very large difference between the average benefit for certifications on 15-day claims, which is nearly \$18, and the average benefit for other certifications, which is a little over \$10. This percentage fluctuated between 56 and 59 in the first 4 months of operation. From November to March another level of 63 to 66 percent was established mainly because of the seasonal unemployment of maintenance-of-way employees, which tends to be continuous. In the last 3 months of the year, the percentage declined markedly-to 49 in June-because the proportion among the beneficiaries of shop and train-andengine-service employees with intermittent unemployment increased as the total number of benefit recipients declined.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS . DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

SOURCES OF FUNDS EXPENDED FOR GENERAL RELIEF IN 1938 AND 1939

Of the various public programs providing assistance or employment to persons in need in the United States, the general relief program is the only one that is currently administered and financed entirely by the State and local governments. This issue of the Bulletin presents in table 1 estimated data on sources of funds expended in the 2 years of 1938 and 1939 for assistance to general relief cases in the several States.¹

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With the establishment of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in May 1933, the Federal Government first assumed a substantial share of the responsibility for alleviating destitution. In the period from May 1933 through 1935, the bulk of public aid granted to families and persons in need was furnished under the general relief program of the FERA, which made grants to the States for this purpose. During the latter half of 1935, fundamental changes occurred in the structure for providing public aid. The Federal Works Program was inaugurated to supply work for needy employable persons, and the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act laid the foundations for Federal-State programs in behalf of special groups of unemployablesthe needy aged, dependent children, and the Coincident with these developments, the Federal Government began to liquidate the FERA and thus to withdraw from participation in the general relief program. Final grants to the States under the FERA were determined in December 1935; thereafter the States and localities became fully responsible for administering and financing general relief. Unexpended balances of Federal funds were available in some States after 1935, but these funds soon became a negligible part of total general relief expenditures in the United States.

Estimated total expenditures for assistance payments to general relief cases in the continental United States changed only slightly from 1938 to 1939, increasing from \$475.6 million to

\$481.5 million. For the country as a whole, the shares of aggregate payments provided by the State and local governments were approximately the same in both years. The States supplied 58.0 percent of the total in 1938 and a slightly larger portion-59.2 percent-in 1939; the localities provided 42.0 and 40.8 percent, respectively. These national proportions, however, are weighted heavily in the direction of State participation by a relatively few States with extremely large general relief expenditures, most or all of which were made from State funds. During 1939 the State government of California supplied four-fifths, and that of Illinois three-fourths of total payments in the State, while in Pennsylvania all general relief was provided from State funds. In both years the median local share was notably higher than the local portion for all States combined; the median local contribution was 54.2 percent in 1938 and 52.9 percent in 1939.

The States differ greatly in the shares of total assistance costs supplied by the State and local governments. In 1939 the localities bore the entire cost of general relief in 12 States-Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont. This group of States was the same as in 1938 except for New Hampshire, in which State funds were provided until July 1938. In both years, the State governments of Arizona, Arkansas, and Pennsylvania financed all general relief. Louisiana reported no local expenditures in 1938 but a small amount in 1939. The local governmental units provided 50.0 to 100.0 percent of total funds expended for general relief in 25 States during 1938 and in 28 States during 1939.

The slight upward movement in 1939 in the share of the national total supplied by the State governments reflects mainly the influence of increased expenditures from State funds in California and Pennsylvania. For these two States combined, total payments from State funds were \$27.7 million greater in 1939. Comparison of the

¹ See the Bulletin, January 1940, pp. 65-72, for estimated data for the flacal Years 1937-38 and 1938-39.

sources of funds by States for the 2 years indicates that the local share of total assistance costs increased in 1939 in 22 States, decreased in 11 States, and was unchanged in 16 States. The largest increases in the shares of total payments provided

by the localities occurred in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Washington. The largest declines in the local share were recorded for California, Delaware, Maine, and Montana.

Table 1.—Estimated expenditures 1 for assistance to cases receiving general relief in the continental United States, by source of funds, 1938 and 1939

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to July 15, 1940]

			1938					1939		
State		State 1	funds	Local	funds	motol.	State funds		Local	funds
	Total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Total	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total 1	1 \$475, 601	\$275, 811	58.0	\$199, 785	42.0	* \$481, 529	\$285, 198	59. 2	\$196, 331	40.
labama	263	148	52. 2	135	47.8	250	122	48. 9	128	51.
risona	514	514	100.0			459	459	100.0	********	
rkansas	264	264	100.0	********		220	220	100.0		
alifornia	37, 401	27, 297	73.0	10, 104	27.0	47, 552	37, 952	79.8	9, 600	20.
olorado	2,044	1, 718	84.1	326	15.9	2,347	1, 481	63. 1	866	36.
onnecticut	1 6, 943	1,703	24.5	5, 239	75.5	6, 878	1, 659	24.1	8, 219	78.
elaware	437	164	37.7	272	62.3	444	222	50.0	222	50.
District of Columbia	609	609	100.0		100.0	512 709	512	100.0	700	100
Piorida	663 557	*********		663 557	100.0	426			709 426	100. 100.
										1
dabo	499	451	90.4	48	9.6	371	194	52.3	177	47.
llinois	47, 843	34, 677	72.5	13, 165	27. 5 100. 0	48, 433 8, 325	36, 225	74.8	12, 208	25.
ndiana	9, 528	1 885	26, 6	9, 528 4, 600	73.4	6, 207	1, 850	29.8	8, 325 4, 357	100.
0W8	6, 265 2, 753	1, 665	30.0	1, 927	70.0	3, 445	1,034	30.0	2, 412	70.
Centucky	535	020	30.0	535	100.0	541	1,004	30.0	541	100.
ouisiana	1, 200	1, 200	100.0	000	100.0	1, 286	1, 268	98.6	18	1.
faine	4 3, 158	882	17. 5	2,605	82.5	4 2, 760	802	29.0	1,958	71.
daryland	4 3, 158 2, 433	406	16.7	2, 605 2, 027	83.3	2, 527	280	11.1	2, 247	88.
(assachusetts	24, 033	5, 529	23.0	18, 504	77.0	22, 085	4, 417	20.0	17, 668	80.
Clablese	27, 139	16, 948	62.4	10, 191	37.6	17, 836	9, 855	85.3	7, 981	44.
fichigan	12, 260	3, 845	31.4	8, 415	68.6	12, 656	3, 054	24.1	9, 602	75
[innesota[ississippi	48	0,010	91. 4	48	100.0	51	0,004	24.1	51	100.
fissouri	14,972	4, 673	94, 0	298	6.0	4, 358	4, 174	95.8	184	4.
Contana	1, 193	486	40.7	708	59.3	966	455	47. 1	511	82
lebraska	1, 258			1, 258	100.0	1, 405			1, 405	100.
lavada	1 119	20	16.5	97	81.6	1 90	3	3.4	95	96.
lew Hampshire	2, 839	301	10.6	2, 538	89.4	2, 350			2, 350	100.
lew Jersey	21, 678	17, 687	81.6	3, 991	18.4	18, 319	13, 135	71.7	5, 184	28.
New Mexico	149	128	85.6	21	14.4	157	141	89. 9	16	10.
lew York	125, 675	51,073	40.6	74, 602	59.4	122, 661	50, 631	41.3	72,029	58.
Jorth Carolina.	417			417	100.0	433			433	100.
orth Dakota	1, 211	717	59. 2	494	40.8	955	477	49. 9	478	50.
hio	21, 629	12, 328	57.0	9, 300	43.0	20, 711	11, 621	56.1	9,090	43.
klahoma	1, 844	1, 357	73.6	487	26.4	708	376	53. 2	332	46.
regon	2, 233	1, 429	64.0	804	36.0	1, 913	1,008	52.7	905	47.
ennsylvania	76, 226	76, 226	100.0	*********	********	93, 316	93, 316	100.0	********	
bode Island	* 2, 619	1, 200	45.8	1, 419	54.2	2,970	1, 351	45.5	1,618	84.
outh Carolina	340 825	209	61.3	131 825	38.7 100.0	279 838	150	53. 9	129 838	46. 100.
OUTH LABOUR										
ennessee	334	*********		334	100.0	321			321	100.
eras	1, 388	**********		1, 388	100.0	1, 384	1 124	84 8	1, 384	100.
tah	902	765	84.9	137	15.1	1,363	1, 154	84.7	209 779	100.
ermont		204	#1 A	810 588	100.0		443	45.0	541	88.
irginia	1, 222 5, 029	4,641	51. 9 92. 3	388	48.1	7 3, 355	2,317	69.1	1, 038	30.
Vashington	2, 536	1, 902	75.0	634	25.0	1, 619	1, 242	76.7	378	23.
Vest Virginia	1 10, 418	1, 311	12.6	9, 106	87. 4	12, 537	1, 319	10. 5	11, 218	80.
	10, 419	1, 311	14.0	a, 100	01. 1	14,007	1,019	65.1	151	34.

Include obligations incurred or disbursements for money payments, assistance in kind, and medical care; exclude cost of administration, of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work-relief programs, and of special programs, hospitalization, and burials. Total amounts represent reported data for most States; break-downs by State and local funds partially estimated for many States.

* All amounts are rounded; therefore, totals differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts. Percentage distributions are based on unrounded data.

* Include Federal funds for 1938 of \$5,122 in 5 States; \$333 in Connecticut,

\$248 in Illinois, \$1,158 in Missouri, \$2,197 in Nevada, and \$1,186 in Wisconsin; and for 1939, of \$90 in Nevada. Represent balances of Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds.

4 Does not include payments for medical care of unknown amount for 1938 and \$211,468 for 1939.

5 Does not include unknown amount for relief to chronic cases furnished by localities.

6 Includes unknown amount for hospitalization and burials.

7 Does not include payments for medical care of \$109,810.

STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 1940

In June the total amount expended in the continental United States for payments to recipients of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs was less than in any month since February 1938. Expenditures for June totaled \$256.4 million, a decrease of 6.7 percent from May 1940 and 15.8 percent from June 1939. Data on expenditures exclude all costs of administering the several programs and of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary for operation of the work programs.

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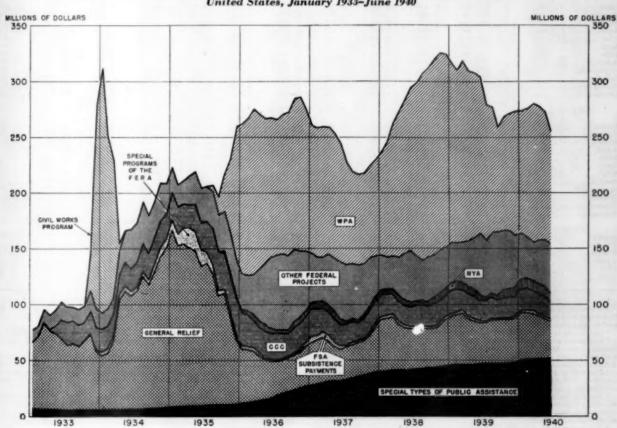
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It is estimated that payments for June benefited approximately 5.7 million households, including 16.1 million persons—the smallest numbers since December 1937. The numbers benefiting in June represent decreases from the previous month of 5.6 percent in the number of households and 6.4 percent in the number of persons and

decreases from June 1939 of 13.7 and 17.5 percent, respectively.

The declines from May 1940 and from June 1939 in the total amount of assistance to recipients of public assistance and earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs were, for the most part, the result of decreases in the amount of obligations incurred for general relief and in earnings of persons employed on work projects of the Work Projects Administration. Payments under these programs totaled \$32.4 million or 12.6 percent and \$100.6 million or 39.3 percent, respectively, of the total for June 1940. Total earnings under work projects of the WPA declined 12.0 percent from May to June and 28.4 percent from June 1939. Expenditures for general relief for June 1940 were 8.4 percent less than in the previous month and 12.6 percent less than in June 1939.

Chart I.—Public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental
United States, January 1933-June 1940



From May to June, earnings of persons employed on the student work program of the National Youth Administration dropped 32.4 percent, and subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration, 29.3 percent. Compared with June of the previous year, expenditures in June 1940 for each of these programs were approximately 20 percent larger. The large decreases from May to June in the amounts expended for earnings under the student

work program of the NYA and for subsistence payments certified by the FSA, however, had little effect on total assistance and earnings in the continental United States, since the amounts expended under these programs are small in comparison with the total. Earnings of persons employed on the student work program of the NYA amounted to \$2.3 million in June, only 0.9 percent of aggregate assistance and earnings. Subsistence payments certified by the FSA, which totaled

Table 2.—Amount of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1938-June 1940 1

IIn	thousandsl	

		C	bligations in	ocurred 2 for	-	Subsist-	Earnin	gs of person	s employed programs	under Feder	ral work
Year and month	Total	Total Special types of assistance			public		Civilian	National Youth Administration 7		Work	Other Federal
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General relief	Farm Security Adminis- tration 4	Conserva- tion Corps *	Student work program	Out-of- school work program	Projects Adminis- tration	work and construc- tion proj- ects !
1938 total	\$3, 487, 181	\$392, 383	\$97, 441	\$19, 155	\$476, 202	\$22, 587	\$230, 318	\$19, 598	\$41, 560	\$1, 750, 836	8437, 10
January February March April May June July August Soptember October November December	245, 819 263, 216 273, 946 283, 621 294, 349 298, 990 307, 207 312, 263 320, 295 325, 585	31, 186 31, 403 31, 782 32, 072 32, 319 32, 276 32, 826 32, 915 33, 259 33, 625 33, 981 34, 740	7, 357 7, 572 7, 874 7, 880 7, 886 7, 987 8, 013 8, 300 8, 389 8, 506 8, 739 8, 939	1, 560 1, 508 1, 629 1, 527 1, 536 1, 562 1, 583 1, 509 1, 616 1, 631 1, 648 1, 667	46, 404 47, 207 47, 471 41, 113 37, 337 36, 747 35, 909 36, 244 35, 406 34, 934 40, 865	2, 204 2, 473 2, 577 2, 325 2, 156 1, 756 1, 291 1, 117 1, 231 1, 492 1, 703 2, 262	19, 940 19, 461 18, 336 18, 311 18, 014 17, 174 19, 848 20, 334 18, 767 20, 514 19, 252	1, 996 2, 166 2, 203 2, 255 2, 406 1, 550 6 211 1, 980 2, 408 2, 417	2, 552 2, 688 2, 739 2, 706 3, 075 3, 585 3, 701 3, 903 4, 028 4, 193 4, 400	93, 060 103, 092 119, 603 131, 419 137, 916 146, 068 155, 709 167, 909 169, 659 176, 100 177, 229 172, 892	30, 98 28, 19 28, 91 34, 27 40, 97 45, 64 40, 02 34, 79 37, 63 38, 69 37, 23
1939 total	3, 494, 490	430, 469	114, 933	20, 458	481, 726	19, 050	230, 513	22, 707	51, 538	1, 565, 224	557, 87
January February March April May June July August September October November December	310, 087 318, 468 309, 348 308, 041 304, 526	35, 006 35, 120 35, 188 35, 299 35, 198 36, 377 36, 184 36, 378 36, 511 36, 335 36, 626 36, 828	9, 226 9, 392 9, 496 9, 210 9, 277 9, 583 9, 661 9, 665 9, 709 9, 836 9, 896 10, 013	1, 666 1, 679 1, 685 1, 692 1, 666 1, 700 1, 703 1, 714 1, 717 1, 726 1, 737 1, 751	43, 701 45, 025 46, 587 41, 277 39, 237 37, 062 36, 264 38, 234 38, 647 38, 699 38, 277 38, 721	2, 301 2, 327 2, 492 2, 242 1, 687 1, 284 828 1, 211 846 876 1, 156 1, 710	20, 642 20, 689 18, 103 19, 974 20, 432 18, 637 19, 317 19, 372 17, 997 19, 308 19, 321 17, 621	2, 206 2, 457 2, 446 2, 494 1, 935 (19) 5 306 2, 390 2, 952 2, 962	4, 347 4, 472 4, 451 4, 318 4, 286 3, 993 2, 561 4, 145 4, 222 4, 437 4, 864 5, 442	160, 606 154, 765 162, 596 152, 457 147, 979 140, 597 122, 112 111, 503 93, 050 101, 986 105, 589 111, 894	36, 42 34, 19 35, 43 40, 38 45, 76 50, 51 54, 23 56, 12 51, 34 46, 36
January February March April May June	270, 511 274, 083 280, 520 279, 533 274, 806 256, 371	38, 526 38, 896 38, 726 38, 945 39, 059 39, 603	10, 389 10, 518 10, 727 10, 851 10, 899 10, 990	1, 764 1, 770 1, 778 1, 786 1, 793 1, 814	42, 597 41, 494 40, 218 37, 817 35, 378 32, 394	1, 992 2, 309 2, 805 2, 500 2, 144 1, 516	19, 426 19, 605 17, 479 18, 051 17, 908 15, 872	2, 852 3, 114 3, 296 3, 361 3, 423 2, 314	5, 816 6, 138 6, 251 5, 911 5, 554 5, 510	109, 759 115, 032 124, 363 119, 959 114, 346 100, 638	37, 300 35, 200 34, 900 40, 353 44, 305 45, 726

¹ See the Bulletia, February 1940, pp. 52-53, for information for 1933-37. Figures exclude cost of administration and of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

1 Beginning January 1940, include cost of hospitalization and burials.

1 Payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds for programs administered under State plans approved by the Social Security Board, and from State and local funds for programs administered under State laws without Federal participation.

1 Figures from the FSA; represent net amount of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases and value of commodities purchased by the FSA and distributed during month.

2 Figures include carnings of persons certified as in need and earnings of all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. Figures for the CCC include earnings of enrolled persons only.

3 Figures estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$70 for each month through June 1939, \$67

for July-October, and \$06.25 for subsequent months. This average amount is based on amount of obligations incurred for each allowances and for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and for certain other items.

*Figures for January 1938-June 1930 from the WPA, Division of Statistics, for subsequent months from the NYA; represent earnings during all pay-roll periods ended during month.

*Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA and, for July 1938 and subsequent months, earnings of persons employed on Federal agency projects financed by transfer of WPA funds; cover all pay-roll periods ended during month.

nonth.

* Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment; represent earnings on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds and cover all payroll periods ended during monthly period ended on 15th of specified month.

18 Less than \$500.

\$1.5 million, represented only 0.6 percent of the total for June.

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In June, the final month of a quarterly enrollment period, earnings of persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps dropped to \$15.9 million, a decrease of 11.4 percent from the previous month. Total earnings under the out-ofschool work program of the NYA declined only 0.8 percent from May to a total of \$5.5 million in June. Compared with amounts expended in June 1939, earnings under the CCC program

decreased 14.8 percent. Earnings under the outof-school work program of the NYA increased 38.0 percent from June 1939. Earnings of persons employed on the CCC program and on the outof-school work program of the NYA represented 6.2 and 2.2 percent, respectively, of total assistance and earnings in the continental United States for June 1940.

From May to June 1940 the amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients of each of the three special types of public assistance

Table 3.—Recipients of public assistance and persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by months, January 1938-June 1940 1

[Two	thousands	
1 8 68	FIJU GERMANI	

		ated un- ted total 3	Recip	public as	special ty sistance	pes of		Cases for which subsist-	Per	sons emple	oyed unde programs	r Federa	al work
Year and month		Persons		Aid to ent ch	depend- ildren		Cases receiv- ing	ence pay- ments were	Civilian		Proj	Work Proj-	Other Federal
	House-holds	in these house- holds	age assist- ance	assist-	Chil- dren	Aid to the blind	general relief 4	certified by the Farm Security Adminis- tration ⁸	Conservation Corps 7	Student work pro- gram	Out-of- school work pro- gram	ects Ad- minis- tra- tion*	work and construc- tion projects 10
1938 January February March April May June July August September October November December	5, 771 6, 089 6, 480 6, 578 6, 686 6, 684 6, 637 6, 772 6, 812 7, 076 7, 162 7, 156	17, 506 18, 638 19, 967 20, 357 20, 685 20, 774 20, 685 21, 192 21, 217 21, 760 21, 964 21, 892	1, 600 1, 623 1, 646 1, 662 1, 677 1, 657 1, 707 1, 716 1, 731 1, 746 1, 762 1, 776	234 241 247 252 256 258 260 265 268 271 274 280	578 595 610 622 630 638 640 651 659 664 672 684	57 59 60 60 62 63 64 65 65 66 67	1, 893 1, 996 1, 994 1, 815 1, 696 1, 648 1, 610 1, 581 1, 526 1, 497 1, 518 1, 631	108 119 126 117 112 93 70 62 69 79 89 115	285 278 262 262 257 245 284 290 268 291 293 275	310 320 327 334 329 219 2 49 322 364 372	146 152 155 150 179 209 215 219 221 220 230 240	1, 801 2, 001 2, 319 2, 538 2, 638 2, 741 2, 996 3, 122 3, 209 3, 282 3, 330 3, 156	334 316 337 301 487 541 460 338 367 377 377
January Pebruary March April May June July August September October November December	7, 131 7, 170 7, 177 6, 987 6, 806 6, 605 6, 251 6, 032 5, 767 5, 999 6, 098 6, 183	21, 740 21, 759 21, 739 20, 986 20, 233 19, 487 18, 466 17, 627 16, 969 17, 283 17, 695	1, 787 1, 799 1, 813 1, 830 1, 832 1, 842 1, 858 1, 871 1, 884 1, 903 1, 908	287 296 298 296 299 311 312 313 313 313 315	700 717 720 714 721 748 750 750 752 752 752 752 752	67 67 68 68 68 69 69 69 69	1, 772 1, 844 1, 851 1, 724 1, 644 1, 568 1, 540 1, 583 1, 671 1, 633 1, 565 1, 563	126 123 127 114 87 69 46 72 50 65 97	295 296 259 285 292 266 288 289 255 288 202 266	372 382 380 384 372 280 (11) 70 362 423 434	237 242 236 228 225 214 207 211 225 238 261 296	3, 016 2, 990 3, 004 2, 786 2, 638 2, 570 2, 279 1, 967 1, 715 1, 867 1, 946 2, 109	352 342 350 392 439 488 491 496 492 475 482 403
January February March April May June	6, 378 6, 451 6, 431 6, 247 6, 039 5, 700	18, 436 18, 716 18, 638 17, 941 17, 165 16, 070	1, 924 1, 929 1, 935 1, 944 1, 956 1, 970	325 329 334 339 342 346	783 792 804 814 823 831	70 70 71 71 71 71 72	1, 689 1, 687 1, 630 1, 545 1, 461 1, 373	107 115 119 86 71 60	293 296 264 272 270 240	437 456 473 480 476 313	322 336 335 320 296 269	2, 203 2, 293 2, 294 2, 125 1, 963 1, 734	319 295 306 339 368 393

¹ See the *Bulletin*, February 1940, pp. 54–55, for information for 1933–37. Figures exclude administrative emp¹ rees. Figures are partly estimated and

subject to revision.

¹ Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security

Beginning January 1940, includes cases receiving hospitalization and the social security. Board,

Includes recipients assisted from Federal, State, and local funds for programs administered under State plans approved by the Social Security Board, and from State and local funds for programs administered under State laws without Federal participation. Beginning January 1940, includes cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only.

Beginning January 1940, includes cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only.

Figures from the FSA; represent net number of emergency grant vouchers certified to cases and number of cases receiving commodities purchased by the FSA and distributed during month. Ordinarily only 1 grant voucher per case is certified per month.

Figures include persons certified as in need and all other persons employed on work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. Figures for the CCC include enrolled persons only.

⁷ Figures are averages computed by the CCC from reports on number of persons enrolled on 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division, for which averages are computed from daily reports.

⁸ Figures for January 1938-June 1939 from the WPA, Division of Statistics, for subsequent months from the NYA; represent number of different persons employed during month.

⁸ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent average weekly number of persons employed during month on projects operated by the WPA and, for July 1938 and subsequent months, persons employed on Federal agency projects financed by transfer of WPA funds.

¹⁰ Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment; represent average weekly number of persons employed on other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds during monthly period ended on 15th of specified month.

¹¹ Less than 500 persons.

increased about 1 percent, and total earnings of persons employed on Federal work and construction projects other than those of the CCC, NYA, and WPA, 3.2 percent. From June 1939, payments to recipients of old-age assistance increased 10.6 percent, aid to dependent children 14.7 percent, and aid to the blind 6.7 percent. Earnings under other Federal work and construction projects decreased 15.3 percent. Of the aggregate assistance and earnings in June 1940, old-age assistance, which amounted to \$39.6 million, represented 15.4 percent. Aid to dependent children, totaling almost \$11.0 million, and aid to the blind, amounting to \$1.8 million, represented 4.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively, of the June total. Federal work and construction projects other than those of the CCC, NYA, and WPA totaled \$45.7 million or 17.8 percent of all assistance and earnings.

The trend in total income payments in the continental United States from January 1929 through June 1940 is shown in chart II. The

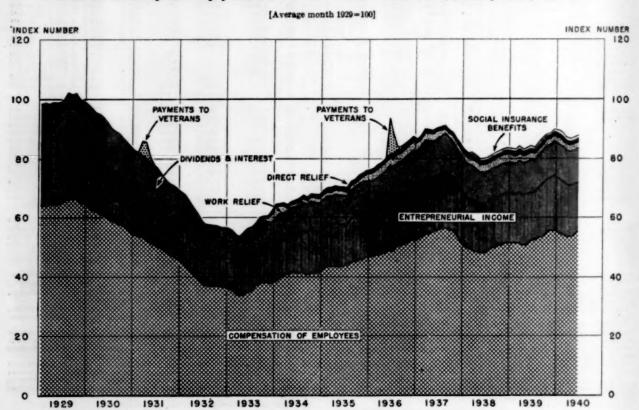
chart indicates the relative importance of different types of income payments, including those for direct and work relief.

General Relief

In June 1.4 million general relief cases in the continental United States received assistance amounting to \$32.4 million. These figures include estimates for 6 States. The total number of cases assisted was smaller in June than in any month since November 1937, and total expenditures were at their lowest point since October 1937. General relief payments, which are made from State and/or local funds without participation by the Federal Government, include assistance in cash and in kind and expenditures for providing medical care, hospitalization, and burials to recipients. All costs of administering general relief and of special programs financed from general relief funds are excluded from the data on assistance payments.

In the group of 43 States reporting adequate data for both May and June, the total number of

Chart II.—Index of income payments in the continental United States, January 1929-June 1940



¹ Compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, National Income Division.

cases receiving relief declined 6.1 percent, and the total amount expended for assistance decreased 8.3 percent. Fewer cases were aided in June than in May in 32 of these States, and smaller amounts of obligations were incurred in 33 States. The

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ul n number of cases assisted dropped more than 10 percent in Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington. Declines of more than 10 percent in total expenditures for relief occurred in Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michi-

Table 4.—General relief in the continental United States, by States, June 1940 1

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 25, 1940]

					Percentage ci	hange from—	
State	Number of cases receiving reliaf	Amount of obligations incurred for relief 3	Average amount per case	May 19	10 in—	June 19	000 in—
	rener	Ior tener -	per case	Number of cases	Amount of obligations	Number of cases	Amount of obligations
Total for continental United States 3.	1, 373, 000	\$32, 394, 000					
Total for 43 States reporting adequate data	1, 328, 451	31, 753, 955	\$23.90	-6.1	-8.3		*************
Alabama. Arizona. Arizona. Arkanasa. Colorado. Connecticut. Delaware. District of Columbia. Florida. Georgia.	2, 498 3, 614 4, 149 4 112, 322 14, 133 19, 053 1, 259 2, 131 9, 820 6, 744	24, 169 50, 131 23, 160 43, 186, 391 229, 340 540, 378 24, 890 52, 521 58, 080 41, 971	9. 68 13. 87 5. 58 28. 37 16. 23 28. 65 19. 77 24. 65 5. 91 6. 22	+1.6 +3.4 +10.6 -7.3 +3.6 -6.1 -9.2 (*)	+3. 2 +2. 1 +25. 9 -6. 3 +6. 6 -6. 1 -10. 2 -2. 9 -2. 9 -1. 3	+23. 7 +25. 1 +7. 3 -8. 8 +11. 8 (*) -13. 3 +36. 3 +21. 7 +13. 7	+31.3 +38.4 +26.2 +2.8 +10.8 (f) -8.8 +30.4 +28.3
Idaho. Illinois Indiana. Lowa Kansas Louisiana. Maine. Maryland Massachusetts Michigan.	68, 133	32, 200 3, 650, 073 549, 100 490, 409 307, 848 141, 461 244, 840 177, 928 1, 771, 363 1, 083, 511	14. 89 24. 66 13. 19 17. 03 15. 61 14. 62 24. 67 21. 04 26. 00 20. 07	-4.0 -1.6 -7.4 -1.4 -4.4 +7.7 -9.3 -5.7 -4.6 -12.3	-1.8 -3.2 -11.7 -5.1 -6.4 +.4 -13.2 -5.7 -10.9	+11. 6 -21. 1 -12. 2 (f) +23. 6 (f) +11. 9 (l)	+28.1 -16.1 -16.2 (*) (*) +40.0 -1.4 +5.6 -3.0
Minnesota Miseissippi Miseouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina	35, 948 1, 106 22, 633 4, 931 10, 501 889 48, 138 2, 152 240, 870 5, 465	794, 899 8, 775 276, 760 83, 338 133, 073 1, 873 1, 107, 420 17, 554 8, 513, 296 32, 826	22. 11 7. 53 11. 71 16. 90 12. 67 18. 27 23. 01 8. 16 35. 34	-6.8 +1.4 -1.4 +.7 +.2 +5.5 -3.6 -9 -6.5	-5.7 +6.8 -2.3 -3.1 +4.7 -4.0 -4.4 -5.5	-4.9 (5) -35.5 (1) +20.9 +37.7 -23.9 (2) -12.5 -7.9	(*) -13. 4 -32. 3 4 +13. 2 +24. 8 -23. 6 (*) -13. 3 -13. 0
North Dakota Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington	5, 080 86, 245 9, 491 183, 601 2, 185 12, 384 5, 445 2, 488 7, 400	92, 410 1, 368, 742 185, 114 4, 773, 012 19, 910 101, 312 112, 461 55, 510 82, 599 1153, 722	18. 19 16. 85 16. 34 28. 00 9. 11 8. 18 20. 65 22. 31 11. 07	-2.7 -7.8 -12.8 -8.7 +3.2 -2.2 -4.4 -7.4 -4.7 -17.7	-2.5 -9.9 -13.4 -17.4 +3.4 +.4 -7.0 -1.3 +2.2 -16.0	+4.8 -4.0 +5.8 -30.5 -22.8 -8.5 +7.7 -6.8 -17.9 -12.7	+2.0 -8.2 +1.1 -37.1 -27.7 -2.1 +8.4 -7.8 -16.5
West Virginia	15, 820 45, 803 1, 398	184, 331 966, 414 24, 780	11. 65 21. 10 17. 73	-8.5 -7.2 -6.4	-6.1 -13.5 -14.2	(3) +11.9 -8.6	+19.4 -2.0 -21.3
Total for 6 States for which figures are estimated *	44, 200	640, 000					
Kentucky New Hampshire Oklahoma Rhode Island South Dakota Tennessee	5, 600 6, 900 12, 400 10, 500 5, 000 3, 800	43, 000 152, 000 54, 000 285, 000 84, 000 22, 000					

¹ These data differ from those published prior to January 1940, because they include cases receiving hospitalization and/or burial only and total obligations incurred for these services, in addition to cases receiving money payments, assistance in kind, and medical care, and obligations incurred for such

assistance.

From State and local funds. Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work-relief programs; and of special programs.

Partly estimated.

Does not include payments for hospitalization and burials amounting to

^{\$20,745,} because number of cases receiving these services only is not available

Not computed, because comparable data are not available.

Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

Not computed, because of change in reporting procedure.

Does not include payments for medical exre, hospitalization, and burials amounting to \$35,452, because number of cases receiving these services only is not available.

Estimated by the Social Security Board for all States except New Hampshire, South Dakota, and Tennessee, for which estimates were made by State agencies.

gan, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. North Carolina reported the largest relative reduction in both the number of cases and total payments—18.5 and 25.5 percent, respectively.

Most of the States reporting upward changes in cases and/or obligations in June are among those in which total general relief expenditures are extremely small in relation to the aggregate payments for all States. The largest percentage increases—10.6 percent in cases and 25.9 percent in total obligations—were recorded for Arkansas.

Comparable data on total assistance payments in June 1939 and June 1940 are available for 38 States. Smaller amounts of obligations were incurred for relief in June 1940 in 21 of these States, with the declines ranging from 0.4 to 37.1 percent. Reductions of more than 20 percent occurred in Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Caro-

lina, and Wyoming. For the 17 States with greater expenditures in June of this year, the increases ranged from 1.1 to 40.0 percent. Expansions of more than 20 percent were recorded for Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, and Nevada.

Special Types of Public Assistance

During June, obligations incurred for payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii amounted to \$52.5 million. This total expenditure includes payments made under State plans approved by the Social Security Board and payments made under State laws without Federal financial participation. The data on payments exclude all costs of administering the programs.

Table 5.—Special types of public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by months, January 1938-June 1940 1

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 15, 1940]

		Number of	recipients		Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients					
Year and month	Old-age	Aid to depend	Aid to	Total	Old-age	Aid to dependent	Aid to			
	assistance	Families	Children	the blind	Total	assistance	children 2	the blind		
1938 total					\$494, 797, 218	\$390, 402, 054	\$93, 427, 924	\$10, 967, 24		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1, 602, 025 1, 625, 539 1, 648, 306 1, 664, 541 1, 680, 051 1, 659, 295 1, 709, 812 1, 719, 124 1, 733, 990 1, 638, 457 1, 764, 569 1, 779, 292	218, 069 224, 737 231, 061 236, 241 240, 079 243, 422 244, 712 251, 743 254, 839 257, 415 261, 115 266, 222	541, 224 557, 613 572, 582 585, 190 594, 024 603, 335 606, 164 620, 181 628, 755 633, 703 641, 681 654, 260	33, 595 35, 149 36, 393 37, 218 38, 131 38, 783 39, 596 40, 195 41, 002 41, 449 42, 256 42, 938	39, 050, 567 39, 510, 592 40, 217, 107 40, 522, 133 40, 787, 565 40, 872, 494 41, 475, 321 41, 886, 374 42, 336, 545 40, 287, 138 43, 438, 019 44, 413, 358	31, 227, 485 31, 443, 867 31, 821, 575 32, 115, 423 32, 364, 745 32, 323, 431 32, 875, 578 32, 965, 264 33, 309, 172 31, 131, 171 34, 031, 996 34, 792, 347	7, 014, 662 7, 222, 237 7, 524, 472 7, 530, 714 7, 540, 168 7, 644, 607 7, 671, 460 7, 978, 814 8, 071, 316 8, 188, 402 8, 422, 218 8, 618, 854	808, 42 844, 48 871, 09 875, 99 882, 65 904, 45 928, 28 942, 30 936, 05 967, 56 983, 80 1, 002, 15		
1989 total					554, 771, 850	431, 130, 053	111, 191, 000	12, 450, 79		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1, 790, 055 1, 802, 296 1, 815, 913 1, 835, 246 1, 835, 246 1, 845, 040 1, 860, 550 1, 874, 090 1, 887, 459 1, 896, 535 1, 905, 968 1, 911, 330	273, 688 282, 108 284, 262 282, 009 285, 692 297, 344 298, 627 296, 915 299, 707 300, 625 299, 995 301, 823	670, 046 686, 532 689, 946 683, 888 691, 663 717, 990 720, 135 720, 461 722, 217 722, 040 722, 968 730, 195	43, 355 43, 740 43, 968 44, 240 44, 161 44, 579 45, 255 45, 308 45, 444 45, 608 45, 861	44, 969, 281 45, 260, 698 45, 440, 042 45, 281, 113 45, 244, 848 46, 166, 438 46, 601, 353 46, 824, 079 47, 014, 370 46, 971, 749 47, 334, 810 47, 663, 069	35, 058, 634 35, 173, 297 35, 242, 039 35, 354, 391 35, 253, 819 35, 852, 758 36, 240, 775 36, 431, 590 36, 565, 702 36, 390, 582 36, 681, 658 36, 884, 818	8, 900, 364 9, 067, 631 9, 173, 347 8, 899, 963 8, 968, 947 9, 278, 766 9, 325, 066 9, 349, 310 9, 402, 706 9, 528, 651 9, 508, 850 9, 705, 399	1, 010, 28 1, 019, 77 1, 024, 65 1, 026, 75 1, 022, 08 1, 034, 91 1, 035, 51 1, 043, 18 1, 045, 96 1, 052, 30 1, 072, 85		
January 1940 February March April May Une Une	1, 926, 856 1, 932, 466 1, 938, 311 1, 947, 543 1, 958, 998 1, 973, 452	311, 846 315, 871 320, 727 325, 400 329, 214 333, 046	753, 848 763, 317 774, 703 784, 992 793, 382 802, 053	46, 100 46, 320 46, 547 46, 890 47, 219 47, 589	49, 746, 437 50, 258, 024 50, 303, 817 50, 658, 988 50, 831, 260 51, 484, 780	38, 582, 749 38, 953, 358 38, 785, 010 39, 004, 649 39, 121, 149 39, 666, 114	10, 079, 456 10, 214, 761 10, 422, 039 10, 549, 455 10, 598, 576 10, 691, 810	1, 084, 23 1, 089, 90 1, 096, 76 1, 104, 88 1, 111, 53 1, 126, 85		

¹ See the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 52, for information for February 1936–December 1937. Figures include recipients assisted from Federal, State, and local funds for programs administered under State plans approved by the Social Security Board and recipients assisted from State and local funds only for programs under State laws without Federal participation administered concurrently with a similar program under an approved plan.

Includes estimates for Hawaii for January-May 1938.
 From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration and, prior to January 1940, of hospitalization and burials.

Total obligations incurred for the three special types of public assistance in all jurisdictions moved upward 1.3 percent from May to June. Compared with the aggregate expenditure in the same month a year earlier, total payments in June 1940 were larger by \$5.0 million or 10.4 percent. The greatest relative expansion occurred in total payments for aid to dependent children, which amounted to 14.6 percent more in June of this year. Aggregate expenditures for old-age assistance were 9.5 percent above the June 1939 level, and total obligations incurred for aid to the blind were 6.4 percent higher.

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About 98 percent of the total sum expended for the special types of public assistance in June was spent in States providing these types of assistance under the Social Security Act. All 51 jurisdictions eligible for Federal grants are administering old-age assistance under State plans approved by the Social Security Board. Aid to dependent children is administered under the Social Security Act in 42 jurisdictions, and aid to the blind in 43 jurisdictions. In June obligations incurred for payments to recipients in States with approved plans totaled \$51.5 million. Of this amount, \$39.7 million was spent for payments to nearly 2.0 million aged persons, \$10.7 million was received by 333,000 families in behalf of 802,000 dependent children, and \$1.1 million was paid to 47,600 recipients of aid to the blind.

In June assistance amounting to slightly more than \$1 million was paid to blind persons and to families with dependent children in States in which these groups are assisted without financial participation by the Federal Government. In Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, payments totaling \$689,000 were made to 24,300 blind persons. In Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Texas, payments amounting to \$340,000 were received by 14,400 families for the assistance of 33,100 dependent children.

Old-Age Assistance

In June the total number of recipients of old-age assistance in the 51 jurisdictions administering plans approved by the Social Security Board was 0.7 percent higher than in May, and the total amount of obligations incurred for payments to these recipients was 1.4 percent larger. For all but a few States, small percentage changes were

recorded in both the number of recipients and total payments.

The largest percentage increases in both recipients and payments occurred in Arkansas, where the number aided rose 8.6 percent from May to June, and the total sum expended for assistance increased 35.8 percent. In Arkansas total payments for each of the special types of public assistance were markedly higher in June. The number of recipients of old-age assistance in Colorado changed only slightly from May to June, but the total amount of obligations increased 22.4 percent. In Colorado, State funds for old-age assistance are obtained mainly from taxes that are collected monthly. The amount of money supplied by these taxes fluctuates from month to month; consequently the amount of State funds available for old-age assistance likewise varies from month to month.

In Mississippi the number on the rolls was 2.4 percent higher than in May, and total expenditures for assistance were 4.8 percent larger. The upward changes in Mississippi reflect the continued influence of factors underlying increases in the previous month—the transfer of Confederate pensioners to the program for old-age assistance and the availability of additional State funds in the form of accumulated balances for assistance payments in the closing months of a biennial fiscal period.

Missouri reported increases of 4.0 percent in the number benefited and 3.2 percent in total obligations incurred. Total payments in West Virginia were 4.7 percent larger in June, although the number receiving assistance was only 1.4 percent higher. Expenditures for assistance in Hawaii increased 4.6 percent, but the number aided rose only 1.0 percent. In Texas total obligations were 3.0 percent above the May level, whereas the number of recipients was practically unchanged.

The only sizable percentage reduction in either recipients or payments in June was recorded for Vermont, where a decrease of 2.3 percent in the number on the old-age assistance rolls was accompanied by a decline of 7.5 percent in aggregate expenditures for assistance. These decreases probably reflect the influence of a reduction in the amount of State funds available for old-age assistance in Vermont in a new fiscal period which began in July.

All 51 jurisdictions administering old-age as-

sistance under the Social Security Act in June 1940 also made payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board in June 1939. In June of this year the total number of recipients was

6.9 percent larger than in the same month of 1939, and the total amount of obligations incurred for payments was 9.5 percent greater. In Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado.

Table 6 .- Old-age assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by States, June 1940 [Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 15, 1940]

					Percentage c	hange from—		Number of
Social Security Board region and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to	Average amount per recipient	May 19	40 in —	June 19	039 in —	recipients per 1,000 estimated
		recipients 1	recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	population (years and over 1
Total	1, 973, 452	\$39, 666, 114	\$20.10	+0.7	+1.4	+6.9	+9.5	1 20
Region I: Connecticut	17, 148 13, 884 86, 005	461, 479 295, 252 2, 445, 092	26. 91 21. 27 28. 43	+.7 -1.0 +1.9	-2.7 -1.2 + 4	+9.8 +17.0 +8.8	+11.3 +18.5 +9.3	14 16 26
Maine. Massachusetts. New Hampshire. Rhode Island. Vermont.	5, 785 6, 772 5, 442	123, 961 132, 123 87, 033	21. 43 19. 51 15. 99	+1.9 +2.6 +.6 -2.3	+.4 +.8 +1.0 -7.5	+8.8 +33.3 +3.6 -4.0	+17.9 +6.7 -2.3	10 15 14
New York	118, 702	3, 034, 164	25. 56	+.1	-1.0	+7.4	+14.0	14
Region III: Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania	2, 686 31, 145 98, 218	30, 499 645, 002 2, 166, 482	11. 35 20. 71 22. 06	(°)	+.4 +.8 +.9	-4.4 +7.3 +20.2	-1.1 +12.0 +21.5	12
Region IV: District of Columbia	3, 353		25.50		+.6		+.9	15
Maryland North Carolina Virginia West Virginia	18, 516 35, 694 17, 438 17, 816	85, 502 327, 274 361, 820 171, 211 247, 461	17. 68 10. 14 9. 82 13. 89	+.3 +.6 +.4 +1.4 +1.4	+.8 +1.6 +4.7	+2.2 +4.5 +9.6 +27.1 -1.0	+4.9 +15.8 +29.5	8 17 25 11
Region V: Kentucky	48, 734	425, 947	8.74	+1.9	+2.3	+8.2	+.7	23
Michigan Ohio Region VI:	73, 302 122, 885	1, 238, 610 2, 863, 406	16. 90 23. 30	6 1	6 +.3	-12.0 +6.6	-11.5 +6.8	26 25 25
Illinois	138, 291 66, 255 51, 545	2, 898, 476 1, 193, 222 1, 153, 754	20. 96 18. 01 22. 38	+.2 +.2 +.6	+.8 +.1 +.4	+4.4 +4.0 +10.7	+12.5 +7.3 +15.4	27 22 23
Region VII: AlabamaFlorida	19, 940 35, 222 28, 243	186, 517 423, 180	9.35 12.01	‡:8	+1.1 +1.8	+20.0 -6.2	+20.9 -18.7	18 37
Georgia. Mississippi. South Carolina. Tennessee. Region VIII:	28, 243 21, 510 19, 796 40, 303	225, 948 178, 625 163, 071 406, 087	8.00 8.30 8.24 10.08	+1.1 +2.4 +.9	+1.1 +4.8 +2.4 +.1	+26.7 +8.8 -20.8 +90.1	+24.8 +23.2 -20.2 +44.9	21 23 32 29
Region VIII: Iowa	55 100	1, 153, 208	20, 98	+.8		+5.8	+8.9	25
Minnesota	62, 908 27, 784 8, 822 14, 752	1, 350, 743 458, 693 148, 054 290, 574	21. 47 16. 51 16. 78 19. 70	(*) ‡.5 ‡.1 ‡.2	+1.7 +1.4 +.8 -1.1 +.3	-5.2 +2.3 +8.3 -2.3	-4.6 +8.7 +2.6 +5.2	32 28 24 35
Region IX: Arkansas Kansas	19, 755 27, 147	149, 490 529, 651	7. 57 19. 51	+8.6	+35.8	+17.0	+47.0	26 22 29
MissouriOklahoma	92, 032 72, 739	1, 481, 078 1, 288, 591	16.09 17.72	+4.0	+3.2 +1.0	+22.0 +8.3	+4.6	29 61
Region X: Louisiana New Mexico Texas	31, 882 4, 483 118, 380	379, 400 64, 792 1, 220, 861	11. 90 14. 45 10. 31	+.5	+.5 -2.3 +3.0	+6.1 +16.2 +.3	+19.7 +41.7 -27.0	400 310 411
Region XI:		205 218	27, 69	+1.1	+1.5	+11.1		47
Arisona. Colorado. Idaho. Montana. Utah Wyoming.	8, 136 7 41, 152 8, 933 12, 175 13, 639 3, 403	7 1, 388, 838 196, 471 220, 000 289, 339 80, 694	33. 75 21. 99 18. 07 21. 21 23. 71	+.7 +.8 +.1 4 +.1	+22.4 +.9 +.2 5 +.2	+6.0 +6.4 (*) +.2 +6.0	+15.7 +25.8 +9.1 +6.2 +2.2 +9.2	7 50 30 39 50 34
Region XII: California Nevada	141, 792 2, 272 19, 173	5, 381, 705 60, 305	37. 95 26. 54	+1.1 +.2 -1.3	+1.0 +.1 -1.4	+7.4 +3.0	+25.7 +2.9	301
Oregon	39, 128	409, 902 863, 916	21. 38 22. 08	+.2	+.1	-3.3 +.8	-3.3 +.2	313 313
Alaska Hawaii	1, 457 1, 769	40, 877 22, 416	28.06 12.67	+1.9	+1.5	+19.4	+21.5	364 177

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration.
² Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
³ Adjustments have been made for grants covering 2 or more eligible individuals for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.1 percent.
3 Not computed, because of change in reporting procedure.
6 Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.
7 Includes \$119.788 incurred for direct payments to 3,582 persons 60 but under 65 years of age, and \$200 for burial payments to persons 60 but under 65.
Rate per 1,000 excludes these recipients.

Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia, the percentage increases in total expenditures were more than twice as large as that for all States combined. Although larger sums were expended for assistance in June 1940 in most States, there were several instances in which total obligations declined sub-

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stantially. In Florida, Michigan, South Carolina, and Texas, the decreases from June 1939 ranged from 11.5 to 27.0 percent.

Aid to Dependent Children

From May to June the total numbers of families and children receiving aid to dependent children

Table 7.—Aid to dependent children in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by States, June 1940 [Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 15, 1940]

						Pe	ercentage c	hange from	1		Manushan
Social Security Board region and State	Number of	f recipients	Amount of obligations	Average amount	N	fay 1940 in	_	J	_	Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated	
region and State			incurred for payments to recipients 1	per family	Numbero	frecipients	Amount of obli-	Number of recipients		Amount of obli-	population under 16 years 3
	Families	Children			Families	Children	gations	Families	Children	gations	Jours.
Total	333, 046	802, 053	\$10, 691, 810	\$32.10	+1.2	+1.1	+0.9	+12.0	+11.7	+18.1	27
Region I:										-	
Maine	1, 527	3, 897	59, 150	38. 74	+2.6 +1.4	+3.7 +1.1	+2.9 +2.5 +1.9 +1.4 +8.0	+15.0	+14.6	+18.7	17
New Hampshire	12, 114 673	8 30, 562	706, 958	58, 36	+1.4	+1.1	+2.5	+15.0 +16.1	+14.6 +23.1	+18.8	8 27
Rhode Island	1, 210	1, 727 3, 270	30, 140 85, 144	44. 78 45. 57	-1.6	-1.5	+1.9	+54.7	+50.8	+71.3	* 27 13
Vermont	569	1, 652	18, 678	32.83	+1.8 +2.9	+1.9 +3.1	+1.4	+6.1	+6.9	+4.5	18
Region II:	-	2,000	10,010	94.00	74.0	49.1	Ta.0	+20.0	+16.7	+35.6	16
New York Region III:	36, 058	71, 209	1, 625, 268	45.07	+.4	+.3	4	-1.0	-1.4	-6.1	28
Delaware	513	1, 387	16, 723	32.60	+.8	+1.0	+1.0	+3.6	+18.3	404	8 21
New Jersey Pennsylvania	11, 174	25, 037	345, 521	30, 92	+.5	+.6	+.7	+3.6 +2.6	+4.6	+9.4	21
Region IV:	38, 049	86, 630	1, 367, 856	35, 95	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+33.7	+30.1	+34.1	22 30
District of Columbia	933	2,757	34, 769	37.27	+2.5	100					
Maryland	7, 326	19, 739	228, 226	31. 15	-1.6	+2.0 -1.4	+1.7	-3.6	-3.4	-16.9	22 44 18
Maryland North Carolina	9, 352	23, 291	155, 647	16.64	+1.5	+.9	-1.0	-4.3 +14.6	-4.7 +8.3	-3.2	44
Virginia	2,975	9, 376	60, 950	20.49	+1.5 +3.8	+3.6	Ti	+185.8	+168.6	+24.1 +100.1	18
West Virginia	7, 809	21, 526	178, 025	22.80	+1.8	+3.6 +1.5	+1.7 +4.1 +4.6	+9.0	+6.0	+18.1	11
Region V: Michigan	10 400								100	- Tree T	01
Ohio	18, 639 9, 934	46, 031 27, 730	717, 066	38.47	+.7	+1.1	6	+30.1	+40.3	+46.7	8 35
Region VI:	0, 004	• 21, 780	382, 830	38. 54	5	4	9	-6.1	-8.6	-7.0	8 16
Indiana	17, 365	35, 736	488, 986	28. 16	+.8	1.0		100			
Wisconsin	12, 303	4 28, 128	467, 592	38. 01	T.0	+.6	+.8	+3.9 +7.7	+3.7 +6.1	+6.4	4 31
Ragion VII:		-4.20	201,002	90.01			4	T1.1	+0.1	+10.6	4 31
Alabama	5, 914	17, 134	83, 593	14. 13	+1.0	+.7	+2.0	+7.2	+4.9	+21.8	17
Florida	1 3, 783	9,641	* 82, 729	21.87	-2.6	-2.5	7	-3.9	-7.4	-1.7	90
Georgia	3, 815	9, 799	77,847	20. 41	6	-1.0	5	+2.2	-8.7	+1.8	10
Tennessee	2,964	8, 943	48, 607	16.40	+1.3	+1.8	+26	-37.8	-35.9	-37.2	10 13 39
Region VIII:	14, 187	36, 041	261, 020	18.40	+.2	1	+.2	+47.9	+41.8	+48.3	39
Minnesota	8,864	1 21, 220	304, 851	34. 39	+1.0	4.7	1.0	1110	1100		
Nebraska	6 5, 428	* 12,094	a 148, 508	27.36	+.5	‡.7	+.6 +.5	+15.8 +10.1	+12.3	+13.3 +24.6	* 29
North Dakota	2, 368	8 6, 575	73, 797	31, 16	5	5	9	+13.6	+9.3 +13.3	+9.5	31 ,1 28
Region IX:								1 20.0	T 10.0	An' D	. 20
Arkansas	4, 654	12, 147	55, 833	12.00	+9.0	+6.5	+60.8	+17.6	+12.5	+73.9	18
Kansas Missouri	6, 416	14, 856	188, 404	29. 36	+.8	+.8	-1.6	(7)	(7)	+78.2 (7) +34.0	20
Oklahoma	18, 554	26, 519 42, 617	264, 286 268, 797	23. 86	+1.0	+1.0	-7.5	+8.9	+10.4	+34.0	29 26 52
Region X:	10,004	47,011	200, 797	14.49	+1.5	+1.4	+1.7	+12.0	+11.8	+34.7	82
Louisiana	13, 081	36, 575	309, 871	23, 69	+1.2	+1.0	+.8	+19.4	1170		
New Mexico	1,888	5, 486	47, 527	25. 17	-1.6	-1.6	-2.3	+14.2	+17.2 +14.1	+32.2	54 38
legion XI:		-					2.0	111.0	TARA	4-04-9	
Arizona	2, 544	7,058	81, 937	32. 21	+.4	+.4	+.4	+1.8	+4.5	+2.7	55 49 46 38 48 27
ColoradoIdaho	8, 960	14, 506	178, 897	30.02	+3.1	+1.8	+1.9 +2.3	+23.3	+4.5	+24.7	49
Montana	2, 894 2, 370	8 7, 109 5, 741	83, 059 66, 322	28.70	+1.6	+1.8 +1.6 +1.0	+2.3	+9.4 +9.5	+13.1	+16.7	1 46
Utah	3, 392	8, 389	120, 113	27. 98	+.7	+1.0	+.5	+9.5	+13.8	+30.8	38
Wyoming	747	1, 846	23, 823	35. 41 31. 89	+1.9 +2.2	+2.5	+2.2	+6.3	+9.4 +5.2	+11.8	48
		1,010	20,020	91.09	T4.2	721	+23	+5.5	+5.2	+8.9	27
California	15, 517	3 37, 723	706, 689	45. 54	+.8	+1.1	+.3	+12.8	+10.4	491.6	
Oregon	1,980	4, 674	78, 330	39. 56	3	8	1	+13.1	+20.6	+21.8 +11.7	1 28 1 17
Washington	4, 979	* 11, 813	156, 297	31.39	+.2	+.4	+.6	-4.2	+.2	+2.8	* 30
erritory:		0.000					1.0		1.0	Tad	- 30
Hawaii	1, 148	3, 862	41, 147	35.84	+2.0	+1.6	+3.9	+14.2	+10.0	+15.0	28

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration.

³ Population as of July 1, 1938, estimated with advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Includes an unknown number of children 16 years of age and over.

⁴ Includes approximately 2,869 children 16 years of age and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these oblidren.

⁴ Includes aid to dependent children administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁶ In addition, in 67 counties payments amounting to \$14,949 were made from local funds without Federal participation to 880 families in behalf of 2,010 children under the State mothers'-pension law. Some families receiving aid from this source for June also received aid under State plan for aid to dependent children approved by the Social Security Board.
⁷ Not computed, because of change in reporting procedure.
⁸ Includes 526 children 16 years of age and over. Rate per 1,000 excludes these children.

these children.

in the 42 jurisdictions with plans approved by the Social Security Board increased 1.2 and 1.1 percent, respectively, and the total amount spent for payments to these recipients moved upward 0.9 percent. In practically all States there were slight percentage changes in both the numbers assisted and total obligations incurred.

Arkansas reported sizable percentage increases

in the numbers benefiting and a marked rise in total expenditures for assistance; the number of families increased 9.0 percent, the number of children 6.5 percent, and total payments 60.3 percent. In Pennsylvania the numbers of families and children aided and the total amount of assistance payments were each 4.0 percent higher than in May; almost nine-tenths of the families

Table 8.—Aid to the blind in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by States, June 1940

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to July 15, 1940]

					Percentage c	hange from—		
Social Security Board region and State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for	Average amount per	May	1940 in—	June 19	039 in—	Number of recipients per 100,000
		payments to recipients ¹	per recipient	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations	estimated population
Total	47, 589	\$1, 126, 856	\$23.68	+0.8	+1.4	* +6.6	3 +8.3	4
Region I:								
Connecticut	4 246	4 6, 481	26.34	+5.1	+9.5	-22.2	+13.4	1
Maine	1, 233	28, 410 27, 467	23.04	6	-2.7	6	-4.4	14
Massachusetts	1, 183	27, 467	23. 22	-,3	+.2	+3.4	+7.7	6 1
New Hampshire	321	7, 427	23. 14	9	-3.8	+1.3	+3.0	6
Rhode Island	65 153	1, 121 3, 612	17. 25	(5)	(3)	(*)	(*)	1
Vermont	100	3, 012	23. 61	+.7	+11.0	-4.4	+7.6	4
New York	2,848	72.812	25. 57	+.3	+1.7	+7.0	+11.0	~
Region III:	2,000	12,012	au. 01	7.0	74.1	71.0	711.0	2
New Jersey	720	16, 767	23, 29	+2.6	+2.6	+14.8	+17.3	12
Region IV:								
District of Columbia	210	5, 418	25. 80	5	+.3	+.5	-2.8	31
Maryland.	683	14, 435	21. 14	+.3	+1.1	+4.1	+4.6	41
North Carolina	1, 947	29, 032	14. 91	-2.0	-2.6	+2.5	+4.8	56
Virginia.	1, 023 807	13, 001	12.71	+.5	2	+20.2	+17.1	41 54 36 40
West Virginia Region V:	807	14, 059	17. 42	+1.4	+2.6	+.7	+4.1	40
Michigan	863	18, 679	21, 64	+3.1	-3.7	+14.0	+5.8	36
Ohio.	3, 947	77, 662	19.68	1	+1.0	+.4	1	35 36
Region VI:	4,550	11,000			12.0	1		
Indiana	2, 439 2, 008	56, 885	23, 32	(7)	+7.2	-1.4	+6.7	76
Wisconsin	2,008	46, 700	23, 26	1	8	+1.5	+3.6	00
Region VII:	600		0.00					-
Alabama	4 2, 351	5, 580	9, 30 12, 73	+1.0	+6.0	+14.1	+19.5	21
FloridaGeorgia	1, 111	11, 200	10.08	+2.2	+2.4	-1.6 +12.2	-14.2 +13.0	141
Mississippi	780	6, 199	7. 95	+.6	+.7	+38.8	+53.5	36
South Carolina	794	8, 591	10.82	+2.3	+5.6	-15.2	-16.5	40
Tennessee	1,607	17, 796	11.07	+.4	+.3	+16.0	-12.6	36 30 42 56
Region VIII:						1		
Iowa	1, 460	35, 063	24. 02	+.8	+1.4	+6.8	+8.5	87
Minnesota	935	25, 415	27. 18	+1.7	+2.4	+14.7	+24.0	57 35 50 26
Nebraska	4 688	4 13, 645	19, 83	+1.2	+1.7	+13.9	+33.1	50
North Dakota	181 238	4, 045	22, 35 17, 76	+6.5	+2.4	+48.4	+39.0	20
Region IX:	490	3, 221	11.10	71.7	TAT	+1.7	+5.9	34
Arkansas	812	6,980	8, 60	+10.2	+46.1	+30.1	+71.0	40
Kansas	1, 272	28, 301	22. 25	+1.7	+8.3	(8)	(1)	68
Oklahoma	2, 228	34, 264	15.38	+.4	+.7	+7.2	+12.0	68 87
Region X:								
Louisiana	1, 067	15, 891	14.89	+.7	+1.2	+16.1	+28.7	50
New Mexico	233	4, 078	17. 50	4	7	+15.9	+36.9	55
Arizona	356	9.388	26.37	+1.1	+1.8	+11.9	+17.2	65
Colorado	640	18, 594	29, 05	+ 8	+.4	+4.7	+8.6	60
Idaho	278	6, 110	21, 98	+.8	(4)	-4.8	-2.4	56
Montana.	195	4, 114	21. 10	+1.0	+1.4	+36.4	+36.3	96 60 56 36
Utah.	202	5, 427	26.87	5	-3.6	-3.3	+.7	39
W yoming	148	4, 087	27. 61	-2.6	-2.8	-4.5	-6.3	63
Region XII:	* 101	242 000	40.00	1.0	1.0	110.5	1.00 -	
California	7, 161 452	343, 882	48. 02 25. 25	+.9	+.8	+10.5	+10.5	116
Oregon Washington	1, 037	11, 411 31, 629	30, 50	6	+. 4 -1. 0	+1.8 +3.8	+1.7	44 63
'erritory:	1,007	31, 029	30. 30	0	-1.0	Ta. 8	4-4-1	60
Hawaii	67	1,041	15.54	(3)	(8)	(8)	(3)	17

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds; excludes cost of administration.

² Population as of July 1, 1937, estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Comparison for 40 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii with approved plans for June 1939 and June 1940.

⁴ Includes aid to the blind administered under State law without Federal participation.

Not computed, because figures too small for comparison.
 No approved plan for aid to the blind for June 1939.
 Increase of less than 0.1 percent.
 Not computed, because of change in reporting procedure.
 Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.

placed on the aid to dependent children rolls in June were formerly assisted under the State's general relief program.

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In Virginia there were upward changes in the numbers of families and children of 3.8 and 3.6 percent, respectively, and an increase of 4.1 percent in the total amount of obligations incurred. Vermont reported increases of 2.9 percent in the number of families receiving assistance, 3.1 percent in the number of children, and 3.0 percent in total expenditures. In Maine the numbers of families and children benefiting were 2.6 and 3.7 percent higher, respectively, in June than in May, and total payments to recipients were 2.9 percent larger. In West Virginia, the members of families and children each increased only about 2 percent, but expenditures rose 4.6 percent. Total obligations incurred for aid to dependent children in Hawaii rose 3.9 percent in June, and the total numbers of families and children increased 2.0 and 1.6 percent, respectively. In Colorado an upward change of 3.1 percent in the number of families aided was accompanied by increases of about 2 percent in the number of children and total expenditures for assistance.

Missouri, where the total amount of obligations dropped 7.5 percent from the May level, was the only State reporting a sizable decrease in total payments in June. No State reported substantial decreases in the numbers of families and children on the rolls.

The 42 jurisdictions making payments under the Social Security Act in June 1940 also made payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board in June 1939. In June 1940 the total numbers of families and children receiving aid were 12.0 and 11.7 percent larger, respectively, than in the same month a year ago, and the total amount spent for assistance was 15.1 percent greater. The percentage rise in total obligations was much greater in a number of the individual States. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Hamsphire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia, total payments were more than 30 percent above the June 1939 levels. On the other hand, in a few States aggregate expenditures were substantially lower in June of this year. In the District of Columbia the decline from June 1939 amounted to 16.9 percent, and in South Carolina total payments were 37.2 percent lower.

Aid to the Blind

The total number of recipients of aid to the blind in the 43 jurisdictions administering plans approved by the Social Security Board was 0.8 percent larger in June than in May, and the total sum expended for payments to these recipients was 1.4 percent higher. Only a few States reported sizable percentage changes in the number assisted and total payments.

In Arkansas the number of blind persons aided rose 10.2 percent, and total expenditures for assistance increased 46.1 percent. The number on the rolls in Connecticut was 5.1 percent higher in June, and total obligations incurred were 9.5 percent larger than in the preceding month. In Vermont there was an increase of 11.0 percent in the amount spent for assistance, although the number of recipients rose only slightly. The number assisted in Kansas increased only 1.7 percent from May to June, but total payments moved upward 8.3 percent. In Indiana total expenditures were 7.2 percent larger in June, whereas the number aided was practically unchanged.

Alabama and Mississippi each reported an increase of 6.0 percent in total obligations; in Alabama the number on the rolls rose 1.0 percent, and in Mississippi the number of recipients increased 3.9 percent. In South Carolina the number assisted was 2.3 percent higher than in May, and total payments were 5.6 percent larger. The number receiving aid to the blind in North Dakota moved upward 6.5 percent from May to June, although the amount expended for assistance was practically the same in both months. In Michigan the number benefiting increased 3.1 percent, but total expenditures declined 3.7 percent.

In New Hampshire and Utah, total payments declined 3.8 and 3.6 percent, respectively, from May to June. In both States the number of recipients decreased less than 1 percent.

For the 42 jurisdictions making payments under approved plans in June 1939 and June 1940, the total number of persons receiving aid to the blind was 6.6 percent greater in June 1940, and total payments were 8.3 percent larger. In Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Dakota, total obligations were at least 20 percent greater than in June 1939. In a few States, however, substantially smaller sums were expended in June of this year.

STATISTICS BY STATES, MAY 1940

Aggregate expenditures for payments to recipients of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs were lower in May than in April in 35 States. In most of these States, however, the declines were relatively small, exceeding 5.0 percent only in Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma,

Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Of the 14 States in which total payments for assistance and earnings moved upward in May, Pennsylvania was the only one with an increase of more than 5.0 percent.

Total earnings of persons employed on projects of the Work Projects Administration decreased

Table 9 .- Amount of public assistance and earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by States, May 1940 1

ffn	thousands]
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		0	bligations	incurred fo	-	Subsist-	Earni	ngs of pers w	ons employ ork progra	red under l ms	Federal
State	Total	Speci	al types of assistance	public		ence pay- ments certified by the Farm	Civilian		l Youth istration	Work	Other Federal
		Old-age assist- ance	Aid to depend- ent chil- dren	Aid to the blind	General relief	Security Adminis- tration	Conservation Corps	Student work program	Out-of- school work program	Projects Admin- istration	work and construc- tion projects
Total	1 \$274, 806	\$39,059	\$10,899	\$1,793	\$35, 378	\$2,144	\$17,908	\$3, 423	\$5, 554	\$114, 346	1 844, 300
Alabama Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia	4, 364 1, 300 2, 568 19, 448 3, 576 3, 315 366 3, 089 3, 569 3, 801	184 222 110 5, 329 1, 135 474 30 85 417 224	82 82 35 704 175 66 17 34 83 78	5 9 5 341 19 6	23 49 18 3, 401 215 575 28 54 60 43	567 1 86 8 2 202 70 (1) 1 18 40	494 170 550 588 178 118 28 52 270 543	70 17 43 200 44 25 4 21 37 108	144 20 80 221 56 58 11 25 77 158	1, 906 432 1, 526 5, 765 1, 311 1, 297 157 781 1, 771 1, 953	888 211 112 2, 698 377 699 94 2, 083 807 641
Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts	1, 113 20, 130 6, 406 3, 803 3, 345 3, 928 3, 659 1, 678 2, 777 13, 482	195 2, 876 1, 192 1, 134 535 416 378 299 324 2, 434	81 168 485 62 192 8 307 57 232 689	16 205 33 35 26 16 29 14 27	33 3,770 622 517 329 44 141 282 189 1,989	28 12 4 4 75 41 12 7	73 917 367 210 250 408 385 115 169 519	21 188 75 66 64 71 79 17 34	35 288 124 100 107 108 123 66 69 158	545 9, 527 2, 916 1, 318 1, 480 2, 006 1, 518 409 896 5, 066	97 2, 177 869 358 282 770 391 841 2, 496
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico.	9, 566 6, 047 2, 695 8, 047 1, 736 2, 938 365 1, 427 10, 071 1, 294	1, 246 1, 332 171 1, 436 220 455 60 123 640 66	721 303 3 1 286 66 148 2 30 343 49	19 25 6 3 91 4 13 (4) 8 16 4	1, 286 843 8 284 85 137 15 182 1, 153 18	16 30 24 36 98 48 1 1 4 83	577 467 384 695 133 189 20 40 524	136 72 37 92 22 42 3 11 76 12	191 139 104 159 33 54 5 30 140 46	4, 891 2, 508 1, 368 4, 266 644 1, 388 103 388 4, 236 660	453 325 500 701 436 460 1.56 614 2, 938
New York. North Carolina. North Dakota. Ohio Okiaboma. Oregon. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island South Carolina. South Dakota.	30, 428 3, 805 1, 224 15, 588 4, 777 2, 180 25, 575 2, 165 3, 233 1, 533	3, 064 359 150 2, 854 1, 276 416 2, 148 131 159 290	1, 632 153 74 386 264 78 1, 316 54 47 32	72 30 4 77 34 11 385 1 8	8, 960 44 95 1, 518 62 179 5, 780 3 325 19 96	12 56 45 9 89 12 12 (*) 12 139	1, 174 441 202 882 660 135 1, 167 74 315 187	340 89 35 168 84 29 232 17 54 39	522 159 53 205 152 34 419 33 76 30	10, 457 1, 854 558 8, 369 1, 788 886 10, 106 716 1, 727 560	4, 196 619 79 1, 120 368 309 4, 011 813 816
Tennessee. Texas. Utah. Vermont. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming.	4, 185 8, 161 1, 476 527 4, 117 5, 663 3, 236 6, 297 643	406 1, 185 291 94 168 863 236 1, 149 81	261 1 118 18 59 155 170 470 23	18 6 3 13 32 14 47 4	3 23 101 121 56 81 183 196 1, 117 29	17 81 16 1 20 37 8 37 18	470 1, 142 72 29 401 263 296 384 41	65 182 40 9 66 50 43 93 6	124 306 43 14 116 85 142 105	1, 687 3, 916 604 251 1, 296 1, 786 1, 854 2, 690 209	1, 116 1, 246 167 52 1, 897 2, 229 276 203 222

See footnotes to table 2.
 Includes less than \$500 not distributed by States.

Estimated.
Less than \$500.

from April to May in 41 States, and expenditures for general relief declined in the same number of States. The aggregate sums earned under the out-of-school work program of the National Youth Administration were smaller in May in 39 States, and total earnings of enrolled persons in the Civilian Conservation Corps were lower in 35 States. Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration decreased in about three-fifths of the States.

In May the total amounts earned by persons employed on Federal work and construction projects other than those of the WPA, CCC, and NYA increased in 41 States. For both old-age assistance and aid to the blind, larger total amounts of obligations were incurred in 35 States. Total payments for aid to dependent children were higher than in April in 34 States. Earnings under the student work program of the NYA moved upward in 31 States.

Table 10.—Recipients of public assistance and persons employed under Federal work programs in the continental United States, by States, May 1940°

	Recipie		ial types of	f public		Cases for which	Person	employed	under Fed	leral work p	rograms
State			ependent dren		Cases re- ceiving general re-	subsistence payments were certi- fied by the	Civilian		l Youth distration	Work	Other Federal
	Old-age assistance	Families	Children	Aid to the blind	lief	Farm Se- curity Ad- ministra- tion	Conservation Corps	Student work pro- gram	Out-of- sebool work pro- gram	Projects Adminis- tration	work and construc- tion proj- ects
Total	1, 955, 817	342, 480	822, 710	71, 330	1, 461, 081	71, 453	270, 304	476, 098	296, 400	1, 963, 138	3 367, 94
Alabama Ariaona Ariaona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia	2, 685 3, 344 34, 896	5, 855 2, 534 4, 270 15, 390 5, 780 1, 400 509 910 3, 884 3, 839	17, 019 7, 029 11, 401 37, 329 14, 253 8, 300 1, 373 2, 702 9, 891 9, 897	594 352 737 7,096 635 234 211 2,300 1,104	2, 458 3, 494 3, 750 121, 185 13, 640 20, 300 1, 387 2, 132 9, 679 6, 885	7, 003 3, 285 322 37, 972 3, 268 5 32 554 1, 158	7, 451 2, 565 8, 297 8, 878 2, 682 1, 786 421 782 4, 071 8, 203	11, 653 2, 127 7, 982 22, 047 5, 579 3, 248 536 1, 774 5, 513 16, 823	8, 485 1, 149 4, 810 11, 472 3, 151 2, 794 651 1, 337 5, 509 9, 200	39, 500 6, 921 32, 170 88, 683 21, 417 17, 962 2, 812 10, 740 33, 462 40, 667	8, 60 1, 79; 2, 71; 20, 25 3, 21; 5, 07; 13, 10 8, 35 7, 98;
Idaho Iltinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts		2, 849 * 7, 500 17, 282 * 3, 000 6, 386 291 12, 927 1, 488 7, 443 11, 947	6, 994 3 17, 000 35, 540 3 7, 000 14, 736 906 36, 197 3, 757 20, 023 30, 232	276 2, 7, 700 2, 438 1, 448 1, 251 1, 060 1, 241 681 1, 187	2, 256 150, 371 44, 931 29, 212 20, 629 \$ 5, 400 9, 611 10, 937 8, 974 71, 420	771 555 183 113 4,536 462 578 228 191 22	1, 098 13, 841 5, 547 3, 173 3, 769 6, 165 5, 806 1, 731 2, 554 7, 837	2, 558 26, 410 9, 601 8, 133 9, 688 11, 568 10, 327 2, 157 4, 110 12, 957	1, 645 15, 857 6, 851 5, 530 6, 416 8, 714 6, 043 2, 419 4, 337 7, 505	8, 877 158, 333 58, 800 24, 825 24, 310 39, 798 30, 834 7, 581 15, 523 75, 925	89 14, 80 4, 93 3, 98 3, 54 7, 34 6, 57 4, 14 6, 34 19, 73
Michigan	62, 882 21, 007 88, 522	18, 507 8, 779 1 104 10, 963 2, 353 5, 400 100 684 11, 121 1, 918	45, 585 21, 067 * 162 26, 248 5, 682 12, 040 1, 753 24, 895 5, 578	837 919 751 3, 655 193 680 16 324 702 234	61, 545 38, 570 1, 150 23, 979 4, 899 10, 480 824 7, 455 49, 954 2, 171	632 1, 602 925 1, 787 3, 935 3, 049 23 33 138 4, 227	8, 708 7, 056 5, 789 10, 495 2, 014 2, 859 297 610 7, 915 2, 121	17, 440 10, 545 5, 436 13, 472 3, 101 6, 274 335 1, 192 11, 048 1, 956	9, 094 7, 004 6, 331 9, 510 1, 766 3, 186 281 1, 526 6, 555 2, 335	78, 626 39, 508 30, 773 72, 447 10, 824 23, 057 1, 792 7, 129 63, 615 10, 912	4, 42 2, 86 7, 92 7, 62 3, 29 5, 15 1, 07 4, 10 20, 13 2, 24
New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	118, 551 35, 566 8, 810 122, 980 72, 078 19, 435 97, 330 6, 732 19, 617 14, 728	35, 904 9, 210 2, 381 9, 984 18, 288 1, 986 36, 570 1, 189 2, 927 1, 901	70, 991 23, 087 6, 607 27, 833 42, 049 4, 713 83, 260 3, 208 8, 783 4, 200	2, 839 1, 987 170 3, 951 2, 219 449 12, 809 63 776 224	257, 706 6, 705 5, 220 93, 622 13, 000 10, 888 201, 170 10, 800 2, 117 5, 629	412 563 2, 440 399 3, 167 389 421 13 342 7, 988	17, 721 6, 661 3, 049 13, 306 9, 965 2, 038 17, 610 1, 113 4, 754 2, 824	44, 337 12, 044 5, 305 22, 598 13, 919 3, 958 2, 095 8, 874 6, 830	24, 065 9, 118 3, 072 11, 413 6, 312 1, 796 21, 851 1, 717 4, 394 2, 468	149, 510 41, 406 10, 856 137, 118 40, 118 14, 097 168, 219 11, 362 34, 190 10, 974	27, 78: 7, 67: 88: 9, 76: 4, 01: 3, 09: 81, 47: 5, 45: 8, 25: 1, 58:
Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia. Washington West Virginia. Wisconsin. Wyoming	40, 285 118, 409 13, 689 5, 572 17, 204 39, 047 17, 578 51, 222 3, 398	14, 157 95 3, 330 553 2, 867 4, 971 7, 670 12, 353 731	36, 079 § 230 8, 182 1, 603 9, 052 11, 767 21, 198 28, 191 1, 808	203 152 1, 018 1, 043 796 2, 010 152	* 4, 100 12, 665 5, 693 2, 686 7, 829 13, 426 17, 289 49, 364 1, 493	157 3, 144 636 17 197 1, 065 119 1, 762 633	7, 091 17, 240 1, 081 438 6, 054 3, 963 4, 462 8, 791 622	9, 932 23, 451 4, 593 1, 209 8, 761 6, 445 7, 621 18, 592 873	8, 152 16, 372 2, 389 741 6, 496 4, 425 6, 999 4, 945 612	37, 057 84, 850 9, 623 4, 542 27, 002 28, 735 33, 282 44, 257 3, 348	10, 711 14, 077 1, 407 538 17, 118 14, 234 2, 798 1, 841 1, 851

¹ See footnotes to table 3.

Includes 4 persons not distributed by States.

³ Estimated.

STATISTICS FOR URBAN AREAS

Public and Private Aid in 116 Urban Areas May 1940

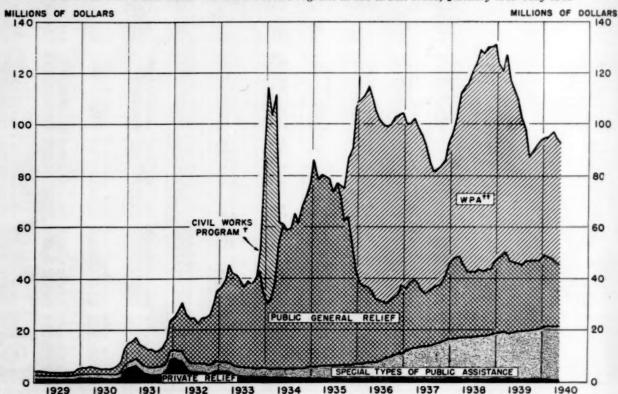
May expenditures in 116 urban areas in the United States for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance, public general relief, and private assistance, and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration totaled \$92.4 million. Excluded from this aggregate sum are all costs of administering the various programs and of materials, supplies, and equipment required for the operation of work projects. Data are not available for the urban areas on earnings of persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, earnings under the work programs of the National Youth Administration, or earnings of persons employed on Federal agency projects financed by transfer of WPA funds and other Federal work and construction projects.

In May, earnings on projects operated by the WPA represented 51.0 percent of total payments. Expenditures for general relief by public agencies comprised the second largest share, 25.9 percent, and obligations incurred for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind together accounted for 22.1 percent of the total. Private assistance represented only 1.0 percent of total expenditures.

From April to May, the total amount expended for public and private assistance and WPA earnings in the 116 urban areas declined 2.2 percent. This decline was attributable almost entirely to decreases in the total sums spent for general relief payments by public agencies and for earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA. Expenditures for public general relief moved downward 4.6 percent to \$23.9 million, and aggregate earnings on WPA projects declined 2.0 percent to \$47.1 million. The total

Chart I.—Public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects

Administration and under the Civil Works Program in 116 urban areas, January 1929-May 1940



†Earnings of all persons employed under the Civil Works Program, including administrative staff.

††Earnings on projects operated by the WPA within the areas.

amount expended for assistance payments by private agencies was 4.3 percent smaller in May than in April, but the total of such payments is extremely small in relation to aggregate expenditures for assistance and WPA earnings. Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance totaled \$20.4 million—only 0.1 percent more than in April.

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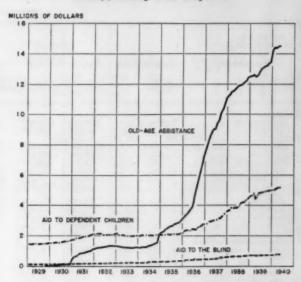
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Although total expenditures in all areas combined decreased only slightly from April to May, substantial reductions occurred in a number of the individual areas. Of the 93 areas in which smaller total sums were spent in May, there were 18 with declines of 10 percent or more. Increases of 10 percent or more were recorded for 9 of the 23 urban areas with larger aggregate payments in April.

Compared with the total amount spent for public and private assistance and WPA earnings in the 116 urban areas in May 1939, the total expenditure in May of this year was 18.9 percent smaller. A reduction of 30.6 percent in the total sum earned by persons employed on projects operated by the WPA was responsible for the major part of this decline. In May 1940, total payments for general relief by public agencies amounted to 11.7 percent less than in the same month of 1939. On the other hand, total obli-

Chart II.—Special types of public assistance in 116 urban areas, January 1929-May 1940



gations incurred for payments to recipients of the special types of public assistance were 13.6 percent greater in May of this year. For old-age assistance, expenditures had increased 15.0 percent, for aid to dependent children 10.8 percent, and for aid to the blind 5.8 percent. The amount spent for private assistance was practically the same in May of both years.

Table 1.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration in 116 urban areas, May 1940

		[Corrected	d to July 19, 1	940]	x					
				Percentage change from—				Percentage distribution of amount—		
Type of agency	Number of cases	Amount 1	April 10	040 in-	May 19	039 in—				
			Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount	May 1940	April 1940	May 1939	
Total	(1)	\$92, 377, 139		-2.2	*****	-18.0	100.0	100.0	100, 0	
Public agencies	(1)	³ 91, 497, 437	*********	-2.2	******	-19.0	99.0	99.0	99. 2	
Agencies administering: General relief 4. Special types of assistance 5. Old-age assistance. Aid to dependent children 5. Aid to the blind 5. Work Projects Administration 6.	843, 567 729, 817 578, 006 127, 990 23, 821	23, 908, 423 20, 447, 351 14, 524, 748 5, 160, 931 761, 672 47, 141, 663	-4.2 +.5 +.4 +1.1 +.4	-4.6 +.1 +.1 +.2 +.1 -2.0	-11. 9 +9. 1 +8. 3 +13. 9 +5. 6	-11.7 +13.6 +15.0 +10.8 +5.8 -30.6	25. 9 22. 1 15. 7 5. 6 . 8 51. 0	26. 5 21. 6 15. 4 5. 4 50. 9	23. 8 15. 8 11. 1 4. 1 . 6 59. 6	
Private agencies 7.	(3)	1 6 879, 702	********	1-4.3		*+.1	1.0	1.0	.8	

¹ Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of transient care. Data for assistance programs differ from those for months prior to January 1940, because they include obligations incurred for burials, in addition to obligations. tions incurred for money payments, assistance in kind, medical care, and hospitalization.
Not available.

Not available.
3 Public agencies administered \$1,896 of private funds while private agencies administered \$14,833 of public funds, so that total amounts contributed from public and private sources, respectively, were \$91,510,374 and \$896,765.
4 Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered

on basis of need.

⁵ Includes figures for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

⁶ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

⁷ Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁸ Includes estimate of \$165,892, of which \$130,713 represents expenditures of agencies for which monthly reports are not available.

⁸ Based on data from agencies reporting monthly.

Table 2.—Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban areas, May 1940

[Corrected to July 19, 1940]

					Public	e funds			Private	change	in total
State and city	Area included	Total 1	Total	General relief ³	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children ³	Aid to the blind	WPA earnings 4	funds *	April 1940	May 1939
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile	County	\$449, 661 112, 767	\$449, 622 112, 110	\$8, 563 1, 001	\$22, 503 7, 607	\$23, 027 1, 902	\$864 136	\$394, 665 101, 464	\$39 657	-9.8 -3.2	-36.6 -12.6
California:											
California: Los Angeles	do	5, 849, 460	5, 825, 797 1, 260, 159	1, 598, 240 242, 964	2, 161, 237 309, 002	232, 380 53, 937	163, 685	1, 670, 255 629, 927	23, 663 3, 490	-1.9	-2.1
Secremento	da	305 729	303, 420	36 170	129, 380	21,744	24, 329 7, 156	108, 970	2, 308	-4.8 -3.3	-11.
San Diego	do	672, 755	671, 880	36, 170 117, 793	276, 240	32, 489	12, 548	232, 811	875	-1.9	+8.
San Francisco	do	1, 628, 405	1, 607, 506	334, 919	407, 555	56, 323	25, 858	782, 851	20, 899	-2.3	-12.
Colorado: Denver	do	734, 029	731, 105	66, 186	310, 468	55, 186	4, 322	294, 943	2, 924	-9.3	+10.6
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	City	193, 418	190, 659	* 52, 501	35, 793	8, 406 7, 955	566	93, 393	2, 759	+.1	-24.
New Poltain	do	269, 567	256, 224 91, 434	95, 322 11, 536	56, 111 13, 566	3, 079	1, 032 119	95, 904 63, 134	13, 343 695	-6.5 +33.2	-7.0
New Haven	do	92, 129 299, 131	294, 654	4 75, 885	54, 608	9, 760	1,092	153, 309	4, 477	+9.4	-8.4
Delaware: Wilmington	County	178, 696	176, 141	26, 833	18, 798	10,078	1,002	120, 432	2, 557	1	-0.1
Connecticut: Bridgeport		-10,000		20,000	20, 100	10,010		100, 100			-
IIIK ton	City	778, 278	761, 696	54, 063	84, 991	34, 200	5, 403	583, 009	4 16, 582	+2.5	-6.6
Florida:											
Jacksonville	County	243, 652	242, 959	5, 162	44, 295	8, 775	3, 161	181, 566	693	-8.7	-37.1
Florida: Jacksonville	do	104, 079	97, 756	6, 634	33, 512	10, 952	2, 181 1, 819	44, 477	6, 323	-3.8	-43.8
Dinois:	do	428, 496	423, 297	22, 677	22, 182	15, 383	1, 819	361, 236	5, 199	-6.8	-321
Chicago	do	9 304 724	8, 310, 557	2, 551, 365	1, 167, 821	77, 771	70, 965	4, 443, 535	84, 177	-8.7	-15.6
Apringfield	do	286, 908	284, 905	49, 288	47, 059	1,685	4, 740	182, 133	2,003	-5.7	-6.1
Indiana;		200, 200	204, 200	10, 200	41,000	1,000	4, 140	202, 200	2,000	-0.1	-0.
Evansville	do	256, 295	255, 363	85, 237	42, 149	22, 738	1, 474	153, 765	932	-1.4	-32.1
Fort Wayne	do	228, 378	226, 560	23, 790	43, 989	21, 807	1, 347	135, 627	1,818	-3.2	-21.7
Indianapolis	do	747, 382	740, 941	91, 973	134, 650	72, 028	6, 692	435, 598	6, 421	-3.2	-27.4
South Bend	do	243, 414	242, 980	46, 493	40, 030	20, 531	1, 111	134, 815	434	-4.5	-28.7
Terre Haute	d0	286, 188	285, 226	26, 426	55, 727	20, 772	2, 128	180, 173	962	-4.4	-28.8
Iowa:	do	477, 784	477, 018	63, 343	93, 662	4,028	8, 564	310, 421	766	-7.5	-3.6
Des Moines	do	240, 713	240, 078	52, 971	45, 270	4, 159	1, 744	135, 934	635	+13.1	+10.2
			210,010	04,011	40, 210	4, 200	4, 195	200,001	000	A work	1 40.4
Kansas City	do	260, 520	260, 212	31, 456	30, 903	14, 739	1,669	181, 445	308	-7.6	-21.4
Topeka	do	123, 662	122, 500	11, 688	18, 891	7, 649	1, 189	83, 063	1, 162	-9.0	+3.1
Wichita	do	235, 453	234, 768	66, 462	44, 281	19,589	2,007	102, 429	685	+2.3	+10.1
Kansas City Topeka Wichita Kentucky: Louisville	do	281, 885	274, 840	23, 643	36, 753	7, 941		206, 503	7,045	-3.3	-17.1
Louisiana: New Orleans. Shreveport. Maine: Portland. Maryland: Baltimore.	Boolek		1 000 170	80.000	***	101 017	* ***	****	4 11 561	+2.3	-16.7
New Orleans	rariab	1, 017, 737 61, 189	1,006,176	50, 282 8, 933	70, 002 17, 025	101, 017	5, 531	779, 344 18, 149	* 11, 561 269	+.6	+18.0
Maine: Portland	City	98,004	96, 669	• 18, 916	20, 875	4, 288	1, 352	51, 238	1, 335	9	-9.
Marviand: Baltimore	do	788, 919	772, 474	163, 836	161, 850	137, 824	9, 302	299, 662	16, 445	-1.7	+5.1
Massachusetts:		,		200,000	,						
Boston	do	2, 465, 768	2, 381, 764	511, 631	436, 719	241, 982	8, 540	1, 182, 802	84, 004	-3.7	-13.
Brockton	do	192, 786	189, 159	42, 758	60, 334	9,019	515	76, 533	3, 627	-27.4	-31.
Cambridge	00	263, 292	260, 433	79, 587	48, 204	22, 189	939 849	109, 514 119, 157	2, 859 220	-6.9 -4.7	-8.1
Fall River	do	179 026	274, 997 171, 858	84, 300 39, 883	58, 192 45, 648	12, 499 5, 799	552	79, 978	1, 168	-4.6	-11
Maryland: Baltimore. Massachusetts: Boston Brockton Cambridge Fall River Lawrence Lowell Lynn Malden New Bedford Newton Springfield Worcester Michigan:	do	207 762	305, 644	70, 296	69, 289	15, 290	895	149, 874	2, 118	-4.0	-9.
Lynn	do	251, 819	248, 903	51, 965	76, 466	9, 739	732	110, 101	2, 916	-26.8	-28.0
Malden	do	124, 669	124, 646	43, 711	31, 399	9, 739 7, 130	264	42, 142	23	-6.6	+8.1
New Bedford	do	283, 653	282, 223	60, 218	80, 375	13, 616	984	127, 030	1, 430	-1.7	-7.
Newton	do	77, 002	75, 099	26, 660	19, 651	8, 404	152	20, 232	1, 903	-13.5	-18.
Springfield	do	414, 337	409, 828	98, 742	85, 290 98, 966	24, 757	928	200, 111	4, 509	+9.8	+9.
Worcester	do	508, 133	504, 013	154, 027	98, 900	28, 826	803	221, 391	4, 120	+14.3	-17.1
Michigan:	Country	9 710 001	3, 695, 273	810, 950	243, 249	324, 298	4, 719	2, 312, 057	4 15, 708	+11.9	-28.0
Plint	do.	200 445	269, 317	34, 371	53, 582	26, 348	540	154, 476	128	-7.2	-35
Michigan: Detroit Fiint Grand Rapids. Pontiae Saginaw	do	424, 309	423, 609	51, 768	102, 387	27, 347	1, 528	240, 579	• 700	-23.3	-35.
Pontiae	do	207, 129	207, 000	4 27, 222	47, 106	25, 104	645	106, 923	129	-10.4	-48.
Saginaw	do	149, 842	149, 429	16, 642	28, 646	18, 437	468	85, 236	413	-12.4	-30.
Minnesota:			***	100 000	101 101	**		900 700			-13.1
Duluth	do	696, 898	692, 179	167, 896	104, 560	36, 177	2, 777	380, 769	4, 719	-1.8 5	-18.1
Minneapolis	40	1, 319, 951 625, 684	1, 311, 929 621, 000	302, 735 201, 519	285, 248 109, 616	55, 322 27, 292	2, 777 5, 596 3, 212	663, 028 279 361	8, 022 4, 684	-7.0	-24.
Missouri.	40		621, 000	201, 519	100, 010	21, 202	a, 212	219 301	1,001	-1.0	-26
Kaness City	do	772 320	762, 601	75, 680	169, 852	20, 648	† 10, 200	486, 221	9, 719	-8.2	-16.2
Kansas CitySt. Louis	City and county	772, 320 1, 627, 329	1, 609, 157	123, 280	222, 406	67, 703	7 16, 450	1, 179, 318	18, 172	+6.1	-21.1
Nedraska: Umada	County	499, 451	490, 662	16, 023	77, 433	36, 690	2, 463	358, 053	8, 789	-8.0	-19.1
New Jarsey											
Jersey City	City	290, 812	290, 353	106, 150	27, 226	26, 917	1, 166	128, 894	7 450	-7.1	-43.
Newark	do	953, 835 170, 686	950, 260	401, 858	63, 092	63, 556	2, 537	419, 217	3, 575	-6.1	-27.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.-Amount of public and private assistance and earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration, by urban areas, May 1940—Continued

[Corrected to July 19, 1940]

					Public	funds			Private	Perce change from	
State and city	Area included	Total i	Total	General relief	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children 3	Aid to the blind *	WPA earnings 4	funds *	April 1940	May 1909
New York: Albany. Buffalo. New Rochelle. New York. Niagara Falls. Rochester. Syracuse. Uties. Yonkers Worth Carolina: Asheville. Charlotte. Greenaboro. Winston-Salem	City	\$107, 987	\$106, 089	\$39, 884	\$17, 247	\$5, 657	\$756	\$42, 545	\$1,898	-5.3	-30.1
Buffalo	County	1, 295, 474	1, 281, 753 80, 428	726, 275	101, 845	59, 283	3, 282	391, 568 11, 579	13, 721 420	-15.0 -9.7	-23. -5.
New York	do	16, 757, 480	16, 540, 797	55, 933 5, 998, 680	1, 519, 029	8, 814 1, 149, 646	41, 331	7, 832, 111	* 216, 683	8	-23.
Niagara Falls	do	102, 640	101, 765	54, 450	8, 701	7, 441 37, 754	111	31,062	975	-3.9	-12
Rochester	do	639, 135	635, 506	338, 692	124, 527	37, 754	2, 628	131, 905	3, 620 3, 550 2, 304 1, 380	-2.8	-12.
Syracuse	County	436, 757	433, 207	210, 563	75, 003	20,008	1, 254	126, 379	3, 550	-15.4	-22. -17.
Utica	City	157, 362	155, 058	67, 246	32, 246	13, 479	377	41,710	2, 304	-7.0	-17. -21.
Youkers	0D	235, 640	234, 260	112, 034	20, 649	19, 051	559	81, 967	1, 380	-3.9	-21.
Ashavilla	County	120, 179	120, 179	3, 712	12,990	5, 819	937	96, 721		-9.5	-11.
Charlotte	do	104, 330	103, 675	4, 970 2, 787	12, 990 17, 925 16, 291	8,006	1, 456	71, 258	655	-6.3	+5. -6. -5,
Greensboro	do	90, 145	90, 101	2, 787	16, 291	8, 830	1, 301	60, 892	44	-11.1	-6.
Winston-Salem	do	121, 929	117, 692	10, 272	14, 314	7, 325	1,018	96, 721 71, 258 60, 892 84, 763	4, 237	-11.0	-5.
hio: Akron. Canton. Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Dayton Springfield Toledo. Youngstown Ntlaboma: Tulsa regon: Portland eannsylvania:											- 01
Akron	do	912, 020	909, 128 373, 918	84, 187	81, 817	12, 955 10, 627	1, 750	728, 439 238, 478	2, 892 256	-3.5 -5.9	-21. -19.
Cincinneti	do	374, 174 1, 081, 664	1, 066, 273	35, 222 225, 278	87, 670 201, 672	33, 269	1, 921 4, 872	601, 182	15, 391	+.3	-30.
Claveland	do	3, 071, 280	3, 039, 068	602, 317	243, 941	102, 651	8, 753	2, 081, 406	32, 212	4	-39.
Columbus	do	754, 995	753, 301	99, 842	176, 997	17, 411	6, 435	452, 616	1, 694	-3.6	-26.
Dayton	do	504, 358	502, 612	88, 110	128, 373	12,660	2, 763	270, 706	1, 694 1, 746	-5.0	-23.
Springfield	do	154, 495	153, 662	7, 413	55, 352 133, 987	4, 221	1, 307	85, 369 578, 347 267, 086	833 519	-9.4	-12.
Toledo	do	806, 557	806, 038	73, 197	133, 987	16, 210	4, 297	578, 347	519	-8.9	-37.
Youngstown	do	381, 461	380, 918	46, 543	53, 533	10, 423	3, 383	267, 036	543	-7.4	-39.
klahoma: Tulsa	do	217, 780	212, 109	4, 848	88, 642	20, 903	3, 058 4, 835	94, 658	5, 671	4	-6.1 -14.
regon: Portland ennsylvania: Allentown Altoona Bethlehem Chester Erie Johnstown Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading Scranton Wilkes-Barre thode Island: Providence outh Carolina: Charleston	do	581, 067	579, 489	99, 359	161, 510	24, 925	4, 830	288, 860	1, 578	-2.3	-14.
Allentown	An	251, 053	250, 219	25, 230	23, 250	10, 565	5, 696	185, 478	834	+35.7	-16.
Altoona	do	278, 382	278, 298	41, 527	32, 159	21, 588	6, 384	176, 640	84	-22.8	-25.
Bethlehern	do	267, 700	267, 015	28, 583	25, 058	11, 953	5, 500	195, 912	685	+26.8	-17.
Chester	do	283, 990	282, 805	34, 262	38 473	19, 308	7, 474	186, 288	1, 185 † 10s	+26.8 +25.9	-18.
Erie	do	302, 034	301, 926	78, 951	52, 356	24, 127	7, 960	138, 562	1 108	+1.9	-24.
Johnstown	do	348, 822	348, 501	74, 921	35, 978	30, 911	7, 285	199, 406 1, 453, 996	321	-19.7	-32.
Philadelphia	do	4, 309, 173 2, 982, 583	4, 266, 721 2, 961, 913 378, 584	1, 843, 405 1, 028, 849	52, 356 35, 978 487, 780 281, 469	408, 452	73, 088	1, 453, 996	42, 452	-8.3	-6.
Pittsburgh	do	2, 982, 583	2, 961, 913	1, 028, 849	281, 469	194, 449	38, 141	1, 419, 005 251, 956	4 20, 670 4 1, 606	+.1	-20. -10.
Reading	do	380, 190 1, 057, 952	1, 054, 973	398, 686	41, 736 68, 804	14, 827 51, 570	9, 369	525, 114	2 070	+25.0	-1.
Wilkes Barre	do	1, 116, 917	1, 114, 871	491, 795	83, 822	68, 275	15, 637	455, 342	2, 979 2, 046	+4.7	-24.
thode Island: Providence	City	471, 151	465, 068	164, 274	58, 613	20, 160	538	221, 483	6, 083	-2.3	+6.
outh Carolina: Charleston	County	157, 448	156, 990	2, 699	58, 613 9, 911	4, 174	618	139, 588	458	-4.1	+5. -15.
ennessee:				7							100
Knoxville	do	160, 108	160, 108	3, 155	17, 923	20, 378	747	117, 905		-15.7	-2.
ennessee: Knoxville Memphis Nashville	do	324, 585	319, 789	2, 302 2, 764	50, 323	25, 174	3, 084 2, 527	238, 906	4, 796	-5.5	+6.
Nashville	do	244, 977	243, 264	2, 764	41, 757	27, 383	2,021	168, 833	1, 713	-4.0	415
Perss: Dallas El Paso Fort Worth Houston San Antonio Itah: Salt Lake City	do	321, 041	317, 828	14, 388	73, 319	703		229, 328	3, 213	-8.8	-9.
El Paso	do	87, 917	87, 446	369	8, 862			78, 215	471	-8.0	-5.
Fort Worth	do	314, 881	314, 408	13, 408	54, 506			246, 434	* 473	-9.3	-5.
Houston	do	288, 333	284, 917	22, 642	61, 294	**********		200, 981	3, 416	-8.8	-14.
San Antonio	do	289, 086	285, 096		60, 422			224, 674	3, 990	-8.1	-10.
tah: Salt Lake City	do	393, 806	391, 944	59, 543	101, 955	41, 580	1, 551	187, 315	1,862	-5.6	+4.
irginia:	CU.				10 140	0.000	690	40 MIO	856	-28.3	:
Norfolk	City	89, 410	88, 554	3, 915	10, 143	3,877	879	69, 740 128, 828	8, 357	-2.4	4.9
irginia: Norfolk	do	168, 630 24, 651	163, 273 24, 651	13, 065 3, 116	13, 740 4, 906	6, 526	1, 114	15, 182	0,001	+1.7	+3. -29.
Vashington:		24, 001	24, 001	0, 110	4, 000	0.00	201	200, 2000		1	
Vashington; Seattle	County	763, 560	757, 253	97, 062	232, 871	37, 551	8, 405	381, 364	* 6, 307	-6.3	-14.
Tacoma.	do	399, 893	399, 893	25, 430	97, 176	17, 960	2, 651	256, 676		-5.3	-13.
Vest Virginia: Huntington.	do	125, 827	125, 371	9, 406	11, 345	6, 773	808	94, 039	456	-3.1	-36.
Visconsin;									-		
Visconsin: Kenosha Madison Milwaukee Racine	do	184, 166	183, 985	49, 329	27, 327	17, 920	1, 348	88, 061	181	-5.1	-21.
Madison	do	252, 128 1, 782, 837	251, 916	40, 847	48, 751	28, 207 99, 087	1, 163	132, 948	212	-6.3	-11.
			1, 772, 355	517, 449	232, 706		9, 323	913, 790	10, 482	-8.4	-21.

¹ Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of transient care. Data for assistance programs differ from those for months prior to January 1940, because they include obligations incurred for burials, in addition to obligations incurred for money payments, assistance in kind, medical care, and hospitalization.

¹ Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

¹ Includes figures for areas in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in States not participating under the Social Security Act.

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 ⁴ Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.
 5 Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.
 6 Includes estimate.
 7 Estimated.
 5 Incomplete, since figures are not obtainable for 1 relief program.

General Relief Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities, June 1940

Reports on general relief operations of public agencies were received from the 18 cities in the United States with populations of more than 400,000 in 1930, and from Rochester, New York, which is smaller.

Cases Aided and Amount of Relief

During June in these 19 cities, 542,000 cases were aided from general relief funds with an expenditure of over \$16.5 million. The number of cases aided declined 4 percent, and expenditures decreased 6 percent from May.

All cities except New Orleans reported a decrease from the previous month both in the number of cases receiving relief and in the amount of assistance. The increases in New Orleans were slight. The largest decreases in cases aided were 12 percent in Buffalo and between 7 and 9 percent in four other cities. Pittsburgh reported the largest decrease-17 percent-in expenditures; five other cities showed declines of 13 to 16 percent.

General Relief in Addition to Other Types of Income

Table 4 presents available data on the extent to which other types of income were received in

households benefiting from general relief. In 34 percent of the cases in Baltimore, general relief supplemented payments for aid to dependent children. In 9 to 13 percent of the cases in Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis. general relief was granted to supplement WPA earnings. Earnings from private employment provided partial support for 11 and 14 percent of the cases in Buffalo and Rochester, respectively. and 22 percent of the cases in Newark.

Case Turn-Over

In 14 cities fewer cases were opened in June than in May. In Boston the decrease was 40 percent and in 6 cities ranged from 25 to 34 percent. Minneapolis opened 66 percent more cases than in May.

In all cities except Detroit, New Orleans, and New York, the number of cases closed during June was larger than the number opened. Separation rates ranged from 4 in Chicago, New Orleans. and New York to 18 in Minneapolis; accession rates ranged from 3 in Chicago and Rochester to 15 in Detroit. Such rates are based on the average number of cases open at the beginning and end of the month. The largest relative decrease occurred in Buffalo with a separation rate of 13 and an accession rate of 4. In Cincinnati and Rochester, however, separation rates of 14 and 10

Table 3.—Number of cases receiving general relief, amount of relief, and average amount per family and one-person case in selected cities, June 1940

Clar	Number of	Amount of	Average	amount		Percentage change from May 1940 in—	
City	cases receiving relief	relief ¹	Per family case	Per one- person case	Number of cases	Amount of relief	
Baltimore	6, 564	\$150, 446	(1)	(1)	-4.8	-3.	
Boston		375, 443	\$28, 22	\$16,49	-4.5	-15.1	
Buffalo	16, 387	537, 658	39.78	14, 37	-11.5	-12.	
Chicago	3 85, 922	12, 432, 539	(1)	(1)	-1.2	-2 -8	
Cincinnati	7, 583	172, 182	25. 14	16.71	-4.0	-8.	
Cleveland	20, 633	422, 224	24. 44	15.79	-3.0	-0.	
Detroit	18.085	541, 916	(1)	(1)	-3.9	-13.	
District of Columbia		52, 521	29, 90	19.08	(8)	-2.	
Los Angeles 1	51, 410	1, 564, 926	39, 35	17. 23	-3.5	-2	
Milwaukee 4		450, 023	27.56	11.99	-5.6	-13.	
Minneapolis		267, 773	28.94	16, 05	-7.1	-4.	
Newark	13, 079	388, 905	(1)	(1)	3	-1	
New Orleans	2, 512	51, 029	26.84	16, 40	+1.3	+1.	
New York	152, 893	5, 993, 604	45. 57	27. 94	-2.3		
Philadelphia	7 57, 290	1, 579, 380	(1)	(1)	-5.9	-14.	
Pittsburgh 4		854, 639	(1)	(1)	-7.3	-16.	
1	7, 905	274, 757	39. 87	18.13	-8.9	-9.	
St. Louis	6,072	110, 922	23. 38	8,64	-4.2	-2 -6	
San Francisco	11, 745	320, 921	40. 61	20.09	-8.3	-	

¹ Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of special programs.
² Not available.
³ Includes costs programs and from confident to the contract of the costs.

Includes cases receiving aid from special departments. Figures relate to entire county in which city is located.

Accepts only unemployable cases.
 Decrease of less than 0.1 percent.
 Includes duplications, since in some cases relief was granted more than once during month.

Table 4.—General relief cases in households receiving other types of income or assistance in selected cities, June 1940

			Percent of	general relief cas	es in households	receiving—	
City	Number of cases receiv- ing relief	Earnings from regular em- ployment	WPA earnings	Unemploy- ment benefits	Old-age assist- ance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
Baltimore Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Detroit District of Columbia Los Angeles Milwaukee Milwaukee Milmaukee Milmaukee Milmeapolis	6, 564 16, 387 85, 922 7, 583 20, 633 18, 065 2, 131 47, 972 20, 332 11, 558 13, 079 2, 512	0.6 11.0 (1) 3.3 5.8 4.5 (1) (1) 6.8 1.6 21.8	(4) 0.4 8.7 1.0 2.4 11.6 7.5 (1) 11.4 12.9 4.4	0.8 1.2 1.1 1.3 .5 1.1 (i) (i) .4 .2 1.8	1.8 3.0 2.9 5.6 9 2.9 5.0 (1) 4.0 5.2	34.3 1.4 .2 .1 (3) 8.0 (4)	(1)
Newark New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Rochester San Francisco	2, 512 152, 893 57, 290 34, 081 7, 905 10, 632	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	2. 4 6. 1 2. 1 4. 5 6. 6	.5 .7 1.1 1.0	1. 2 3. 0 (1) (2) (1) (1) (1)	1.0 1.8 (1) (1) (1) (1) 3.0	(3)

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respectively were accompanied by accession rates of 8 and 3. Turn-over was comparatively high in Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, with both accession and separation rates of 13 or more. Chicago and New York reported the smallest turn-over, with both rates below 5.

Effect of WPA Employment on Case Load

In 10 of the 18 cities reporting both openings and closings, more cases were closed because of

placement on WPA projects than were opened because of loss of WPA employment. Accession rates for WPA employment were 5 in Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco; separation rates were 5 in St. Louis and 6 in Detroit. The largest relative change in case load as a result of WPA employment was a decrease in Detroit where the separation rate was 6 and the accession rate 3.

In Cleveland 55 percent and in nine other cities 25 percent or more of the openings were attributed to loss of WPA employment. In Detroit 44 per-

Table 5.—Reasons for opening general relief cases in selected cities, June 1940

	Cases	opened		I	ercent opened for	or specified reason	
City	Number	Percentage change from May 1940	Accession rate 1	Loss of regular employment	Loss of WPA employment	Cessation of unemployment benefits	All other reasons
Saltimore	538	-24.6	8.6 8.5	21.9	2.1	0.2	75.
loston	1, 229	-40.1	8.5	1 48. 2	24.7	.2	26.
Suffalo	587	-34.3	3.6	46.5	11.4	1.0	41.
hlengo	2,667	-33.0	3. 0 7. 6	20. 3	34. 6	2.6	42.
incinnati ⁸	637	-2.2	7. 6	9.1	27. 5	3.1	60. 26.
leveland	1, 229	-1.3	5. 6 14. 6	15.3 21.4	55. 0 20. 9	2.9	20.
pistrict of Columbia 4	2, 559 250	+9.7 -25.6	11. 4	21. 4	20. 9	0.0	100.
os Angeles 1	5, 487	-13.4	11.4	(3)	22.0	(8)	(8)
filwaukee 3	2, 479	-11.8	13. 7	15.7	32. 9	2.2	49
finneapolis	1, 387	+65.7	13. 0	15.9	12.4	3.2	68
ewark	1, 236	-19.0	9. 9	33. 2	28. 4	1.8	68 36
ew Orleans	141	+25.9	8.8	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)
ew York	6, 306	-25.9	4.3	27.4	24.3	.6	47.
hiladelphia	4, 556	+8.2	8. 5	27.6	37.8	5.1	47 29 23
ittsburgh 3	3, 798 282	+10.5	12. 2 3. 3	22.4	42.8	11.2	23
ochester	282	-19.9	3. 3	39.7	14.5	.4	45 57
Louis	608	-1.3	10.0 13.6	14.3	28. 5		57.
an Francisco	1, 476	-27.6	13.6	(1)	33. 4	1.9	(3)

Cases opened as a percent of average number of cases open at beginning and end of month.
 Includes cases opened because of insufficient earnings.

Not available.
 Figures relate to entire county in which city is located.
 Less than 0.1 percent.

Accepts only unemployable cases.
 Figures relate to cases open on last day of month.

Figures relate to entire county in which city is located.
 Accepts only unemployable cases.
 Not available.

cent and in eight other cities 25 percent or more of the closings were accounted for by acceptance for WPA employment.

Effect of Regular Employment on Case Load

In all but 4 of the 16 cities for which complete data were available, more cases were closed because regular employment was obtained than were opened on loss of such employment. The highest separation rates because of such employment were 6 in Buffalo and 5 in Boston, Milwaukee, and Rochester; the accession rate was as much as 4 only in Boston. The change in case load because of regular employment was relatively greatest in Rochester and Buffalo with separation rates of 5 and 6 and accession rates of 1 and 2, respectively.

In six cities loss of regular employment was responsible for more than 25 percent of the cases opened during June. In Boston and Buffalo it accounted for almost 50 percent of the openings. Obtaining employment accounted for 52 percent of the closings in Rochester and for more than 25 percent of the closings in nine other cities.

Effect of Unemployment Benefits and Old-Age Retirement and Survivors Benefits on Case Load

Only 4 cities showed net increases in case load because the number of cases opened on cessation of unemployment benefits exceeded the number closed on receipt of benefits. Changes because of unemployment benefits did not affect significantly the case load in any of the 17 cities for which complete data were available. Loss of unemployment benefits accounted for 11 percent of the openings in Pittsburgh and for no more than 5 percent of the openings in other cities. Receipt of benefits accounted for 7 percent of the closings in Pittsburgh and for 7 to 11 percent of the closings in 4 cities located in States with a new benefit year beginning April 1, namely, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, and Rochester.

Of the 12 cities reporting cases closed because of the receipt of old-age retirement and survivors benefits, only Newark and New Orleans reported that such closings comprised as much as 2 percent of total closings.

Table 6.—Reasons for closing general relief cases in selected cities, June 1940

	Cases	closed	Percent closed for specified reason							
City	Number	Percentage change from May 1940	Separation rate !	Regular employ- ment obtained	Increased earnings or income	Transfer to the WPA	Receipt of unemployment benefits	Receipt of old-age retirement and survivors benefits	Transfer to special types of public assistance	All other reasons
Baltimore Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Detroit District of Columbia Los Angeles Minneapolis Newark New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Rochester St. Louis	665 1, 485 2, 024 4, 720 1, 140 1, 707 2, 297 317 5, 879 2, 715 1, 961 1, 338 16, 635 3, 898 864 762	-29.3 -24.8 -14.4 -11.0 -23.0 -12.2 -20.2 -21.8 -29.0 -25.7 +10.5 -5.7 +10.5 -33.8 -45.6 -1.8 -22.2	10. 6 10. 3 12. 5 4. 2 13. 6 7. 7 13. 1 14. 4 12. 2 15. 0 18. 4 10. 7 4. 1 1. 4 3 10. 5 10. 5 10. 1 10. 1	14. 7 43. 8 46. 3 39. 0 26. 0 31. 7 19. 5 9. 2 24. 2 33. 0 19. 2 23. 3 8. 9 33. 8 31. 1 35. 4 52. 2 9. 2	0.3 16.3 11.2 4.7 4.3 4.7 6.3 2.7 1.3 9.8 3.4 1.4 9.5 10.8	22. 3 3 25. 3 11. 8 8. 8 32. 1 37. 3 44. 4 7. 6 25. 7 20. 7 8. 9 11. 0 34. 6 16. 1 26. 5 27. 8 9. 3 38. 8	2.0 4.8 9.6 7.3 2.1 1.9 3.0 3.0 1.5 2.3 2.8 10.6 4.6 6.7.0 11.0	0.1 .1 .1 .2 .1 .1	5.7 8.1 2.0 5.6 2.0 23.0 4.6 3.0 1.7 2.2 23.8 7.3 13.3 3.2 23.2	55. 18. 13. 27. 34. 23. 26. 58. 58. 58. 58. 58. 17. 16. 10.

ses closed as a percent of average number of cases open at beginning and

transferred to the NYA and CCC.

Excludes 2,088 cases formerly receiving surplus commodities only.
 Figures relate to entire county in which city is located.
 Accepts only unemployable cases.
 Less than 0.1 percent.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE . ANALYSIS DIVISION

OPERATIONS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Birth-Date Discrepancies in Records of Primary Beneficiaries

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A group of 9,981 claims for primary benefits allowed during a 4-week period in late April and early May was studied to determine the nature of the discrepancies between the birth date given in the proof of age accepted by the Bureau when allowing the claim and that given in the application for account number. Since the study does not include disallowed claims, the results should be interpreted with caution. Although one-fifth of the claims studied show discrepancies in date of birth, an even higher rate would probably appear in a group of claims received, because such a group would include persons with claims later disallowed—in some cases disallowed because of incorrect age information. Some disallowances have resulted from the fact that the claimant's age was less than 65, while there were probably other disallowances in which a claimant's wages in 1937 or 1938 were inadmissible because he proved to be over 65 when earning them.

The highest rate of discrepancy in birth date between the two sets of records-account-number application and proof of age submitted with claim-is shown for the Negro group, followed by

Table 1.-Percentage distribution of primary benefit claims allowed, with and without discrepancy in birth date, by race and nativity and by sex, 4-week period of April-May 1940

		E	lace an	d nativ	ity	Sex	
Item	Total		White				
		Total	Na- tive	For- sign- born	Negro and other	Male	Fe- male
Total number Total percent	9, 981 100. 0	9, 562 100. 0	6, 404 100. 0	3, 158 100. 0	419 100. 0	9, 029 100. 0	952 100. 0
Without discrepancy With discrepancy Understatements ³ Overstatements ³ Miscellaneous ³	20. 5	80. 2 19. 8 12. 8 6. 9	83. 8 16. 2 10. 6 5. 5	72. 9 27. 1 17. 1 9. 7	64. 2 35. 8 24. 6 9. 8 1. 4	79.8 20.2 12.8 7.2	76. 2 23. 7 17. 8 5. 9

Table 2.-Distribution of primary benefit claims allowed with discrepancy in birth date, by amount of discrepancy, 4-week period of April-May 1940

Amount of discrepancy	Number	Percentage distribution
Total	2, 046	100.0
Understatements 1	1, 324	64.7
1-5 days. More than 5 days—less than 1 month. 1 month or more—less than 1 year. 1 year More than 1 year—less than 3. 3 years or more.	182 80 121 340 238 354	8. 9 4. 4 5. 0 16. 6 11. 6 17. 3
Overstatements 1	703	34. 4
1-5 days More than 5 days—less than 1 month 1 month or more—less than 1 year 1 year More than 1 year—less than 3 3 years or more	194 104 89 170 120 26	9. 5 5. 1 4. 3 8. 3 5. 9 1. 3
Miscellaneous *	19	.9

1 See table 1, footnote 2.

³ See table 1, footnote 3.

that for the foreign-born white (table 1). Even the native white claimants, however, have a fairly high rate of discrepancy-16 percent. Women show a slightly higher discrepancy rate than men. Understatements of age were three times as frequent as overstatements among women and about two times as frequent among men.

Nearly two-fifths of the discrepancies are of less than a year and about one-fourth are of 1 year exactly (table 2). Over 80 percent of the discrepancies of more than a year are understatements of age. In many cases, no doubt, the incorrect age may have been given in order to retain or obtain a job. In 51 cases understatements of age amounted to 10 years or more, and in 4 cases overstatements were for a similar period.

The rate of discrepancy among the claimants born in the United States was about 17 percent, with no significant variation among the different regions. From 30 to 50 percent of the claimants born in Austria-Hungary, Ireland, Italy, and Russia and Poland reported their age incorrectly in their account-number application, whereas only 10 percent of those born in Germany gave incorrect dates.1

Includes 11 persons of other race and 1 of unknown race.
 Age is considered understated when birth date in account-number application is earlier than date in proof of age accepted in allowing claim; overstated when later.
 Complete birth date not given on account-number application.

Boundary lines of 1873, median year of birth, were used wherever possible.

A wide variety of types of proof are accepted to establish the age of primary beneficiaries. Data on the type of proof submitted were obtained for a random sample of 1,696 cases drawn from the larger group (table 3). No one type of proof predominates, although insurance policies have a slight lead. Persons who submit birth certificates appear to have a discrepancy rate slightly in excess of the average. This difference may be explained by the fact that some of the other forms of proof are less reliable and that the age established by such forms may be incorrect in some cases. The highest rates of age discrepancy are those for persons who submit passports or immigration or naturalization papers. These rates are consistent with the finding of a high discrepancy rate among the foreign-born. Bible records revealed the lowest rate of discrepancy.

Table 3.—Distribution of sample 1 of primary benefit claims allowed and of those with discrepancy in birth date, by type of proof accepted in allowing claim

	Claims	allowed	Claims with dis- crepancy		
Type of proof	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of number allowed	
Total	1,696	100. 0	375	22. 1	
Insurance policy	298 251	17.6 14.8	53 40	17. 8 15. 9	
Statement with affidavit Statement without affidavit Baptismal record	219 147 210	12.9 8.7 12.4	49 28 54	22. 4 19. 0	
Baptismal record Birth certificate Immigration or naturalization	189	11.1	48	25. 7 25. 4	
record	126 34	7.4	44	34. 9 41. 2	
Army record	32 18	1.9	6 5	18.8 27.8	
All others	172	10.1	34	19.	

¹ Drawn at random from 9,981 primary benefit claims allowed in 4-week period of April-May 1940.

Claims for Benefits Allowed Under the Amended Act, January-June 1940

Table 6 presents data, by type of benefit and by State, on the number of old-age and survivors insurance claims allowed under the amended act and the monthly or lump-sum amount payable for the first 6 months of 1940. The basis for tabulation is similar to that for the data published for the first 4 months (May Bulletin, pp. 60-63), but unlike that of the count of adjudicative determinations of claims allowed through the end of June (July Bulletin, p. 75). A tabulation of both the number allowed and the amount payable, as shown here, can be obtained only at a stage of opera-

Table 4.—Distribution of claims and amount payable for monthly benefits allowed under the 1939 amendments, by type of beneficiary, January-June 1940

	Cla	ims	Benefi		
Type of beneficiary	Num- ber	Per- cent	Amount	Per-	Average amount
Total	108, 604	100.0	\$2, 036, 530	100.0	\$18.78
Retired workers, aged 65 or over	62, 166 12, 834	57.3 11.8	1, 390, 276 154, 956	68.3 7.6	22. 36 12. 07
Children under age 18 Widows, aged 65 or over Widows with children under	23, 386 1, 053	21. 5 1. 0	287, 473 21, 806	14.1	12. 29 20. 71
age 18 Dependent parents, aged 65 or	8, 942	8.2	179, 119	8.8	20.03
over	223	.2	2, 900	.1	13.00

¹ For interpretation of averages, see the Bulletin, July 1940, pp. 73-75.

tions which necessitates the exclusion of a relatively small number of claims allowed by adjudicative determination but not completely processed for all record purposes.

The majority of the 108,600 monthly claims allowed relate to retired workers over 65 (table 4). Over 70 percent of the beneficiaries are individuals aged 65 or over.

Identification of Wage Items

Of the wage items received for the years 1937, 1938, and 1939, only a small proportion have not yet been identified and credited to the appropriate wage accounts of the individual wage earners. As of June 29, 1940, 96.8 percent of these items, representing 99.2 percent of the wages reported for the 3 years, had been identified (table 5). For a discussion of the steps taken to identify incomplete wage items, see pages 10-17 of this issue.

Table 5.—Number of wage items received and identified and amount of wages represented for 1937-40, as of June 29, 1940

	Wage	items	Wages rep	resented	Value
Administrative action	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent of total	Amount (in mil- lions)	Percent of total	of wages per item
1937-39 items processed i Incompletely reported Identified Unidentified	312, 044 14, 482 6, 465 8, 017	100. 0 4. 6 2. 1 2. 6	\$84, 140 1, 425 984 441	100. 0 1. 7 1. 2 . 5	\$269, 64 98, 42 152, 28 54, 97
1937-39 items processed 1	311, 213 14, 098 11, 948 2, 150	100.0 4.5 3.8 .7	83, 965 2, 682 2, 412 270	100.0 3.2 2.9 .3	269, 80 190, 21 201, 86 125, 45
1940 items processed Incompletely reported	17, 006 121	100.0	4, 987 14	100.0	203, 27 115, 09

Difference between totals due to over 831,000 wage items for 1939 not yet processed through collating operation which discovers incorrect items. Incorrect items are obtained at a later stage than incomplete items.

Table 6.—Claims for benefits under the 1939 amendments: Number allowed and monthly or lump-sum amount payable, by type of benefit and by States, January-June 1940

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[Data corrected to Aug. 10, 1940]

						Mon	Monthly benefits	. 23							Lump-su	Lump-sum death
Social Security Board region and State	Te	Total	Prin	Primary	Wife's	8,8	Child's	s,pi	Widow's	NW'S	Widow's	current	Par	Parent's	payı	payments
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number *	Amount
Total	108, 604	\$2,036,530	62, 166	\$1,390,276	12, 834	\$154,956	23, 386	\$287, 473	1,053	\$21,806	8,942	\$179, 119	223	\$2,900	26, 120	\$3, 434, 862
Region I: Connecticut Maine Maine Massachinestis New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hampshire New Hersey New Jersey Negion IV: District of Co- lumbia North Carolina Negion VI: Minois Indiana West Virginia West Virginia West Virginia Negion VI: Mahama Region VII: Alabama Plorida Minescese Region VIII: Jowa Minnescese Region VIII: Alabama Region VIII: Alabama Region XIII Alabama Nebraska Nebraska Nebraska Nebraska Nebraska Nebraska New Mexico Octorado Octorado Octorado Octorado Octorado Octorado Mantana Usah Usah Usah Wyoming New Maxili Colicado Montana Usah New Maxili Colorado Octorado New Maxili New M	2 147 2 889 889 1 12 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 889 1 1 89 1	4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	ने ल के ली हैं ने में में में में में		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	8 22 2 11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	。 で、 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$45.23.23.25.000 00000000000000000000000000000000	2.5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	888 1 1 2 888 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	+400008168 0046006475760000647400000000000000000000	8%		28. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 11. 12. 12

¹ Represents claims allowed without adjustments required by sec. 203 (subsecs. d, e, g, and h) or sec. 507 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939.

² Distribution based on residence of claimant at time claim was filed.

Amount represents monthly amount payable on all claims allowed during 6 months.
 Represents number of payers, which may exceed number of deceased workers with respect to whose wage records payments were allowed.

Each item represents a separate report made quarterly by an employer for each employee on his pay roll. If a worker is employed by two different firms in the same quarter, he has two wage items for that quarter; if employed by the same firm throughout the year, he has four wage items for that year. The wage items are currently posted to each worker's wage account.

Unidentified wage items consist of two groups, those incompletely reported and those incorrectly reported. An incomplete wage item lacks an account number or has an impossible number; whereas an incorrect wage item carries an incorrect account number, no name, an illegible name, or a name different from that in the Bureau file. Less than 10 percent of the 312.0 million wage items for the 3-year period were reported incompletely or incorrectly; such items accounted for about 5 percent of the \$84.1 billion in wages reported and processed. In other words, the average value of wages represented by these items was considerably less than the average value of all processed items.

Each year since the beginning of the Federal insurance program the proportion of incomplete items has been declining, as evidenced by the following data:

	Incompletely ite	reported wage ms
Year	Percent of total items processed	Percent of total wages reported
1937	10.0 3.5 2.5 1.7	2.8 1.4 1.0 1.3

¹ Based on first 17 million wage items received; the Bureau of Interna Revenue forwards the more accurate reports first.

This improvement has occurred both because the Bureau of Internal Revenue has prevented the influx of incomplete items through its procedures and because its field personnel and that of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance have been actively instructing employers in proper completion of tax reports.

Other errors in the reports have continued, however, so that the number of incorrect items has shown an almost corresponding increase. The promptness in investigating incorrect items has resulted, however, in the identification of a greater proportion of them than of the incomplete items. For both groups those items which were later identified represent a higher value of wage per item than do those still unidentified. This difference reflects the concentration of efforts in clearing up items of \$100 or more first.

Both the incomplete and the incorrect items are initially subjected to an intensive check in the Accounting Operations Division in Baltimore. Improved methods for handling these items became effective at the end of April 1940. For those items which cannot be positively identified from the Bureau's records, an attempt to obtain correct information is made by communication with the employer or by investigation through the field offices.

A small proportion of the incomplete items unidentified are sent directly to the employers to complete the information required. Duplicate copies of these lists are furnished to the Board's field offices for follow-up purposes. The balance of the incomplete items are sent directly to the field offices for investigation. At the end of each calendar quarter, the incomplete items for which no information has been received from the field offices are listed and forwarded for further investigation.

Incorrect items in which the name is somewhat similar to one in the Bureau's file are sent to the employers with the request that the correct information be furnished. It is assumed in these cases that the error was made by the employer, either in reporting or in obtaining the employee's name, and that no confidential information will be disclosed by referring the incorrect item to the employer. In addition, lists of incorrect items which are the same as those previously identified are forwarded to employers every quarter to apprise them of repeated errors in reporting employees' names. Incorrect items for which the name is totally different from that on the accountnumber application filed with the Bureau are investigated by writing the employee directly so that confidential information may not be disclosed to the employer.

The proportion of incorrectly reported items which require correspondence with the employer or employee is expected to decrease appreciably because of a new procedure for handling such items. Automatic collating machines are being used to detect identical errors made by an employer in reporting employees' names and account numbers.

Employee Accounts Established in Baltimore

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The 433,020 new accounts established during June raised the net cumulative total to 49.8 million (table 7). The increase of nearly 30 percent from May resulted primarily from an

Table 7.—Claims for lump-sum death payments under the 1935 act: 1 Number received in Washington, and number and amount certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, by States, June 1940

Social Security Board	Number	of claims	Amount certified			
region and State	Received	Certified	Total	Average		
Cumulative through June 1940	903, 161	292, 772	\$18, 249, 998. 29	\$62.34		
Total, June 1940	1, 344	2, 147	125, 524. 50	58. 47		
Region I:			7.11.7			
Connecticut	13	25	1, 554. 11	62. 16		
Maine	9	24	1, 228. 31	51. 14 76. 78		
Massachusetts New Hampshire	68	105	8, 062. 10 729. 81	48. 65		
Rhode Island	6	7	479. 14	68. 45		
Vermont	2	10	223. 65	22. 37		
Region II:						
New York	213	299	25, 047. 75	83, 77		
Region III:			100 00	40.44		
Delaware	59	3 68	178.60	59. 53		
New Jersey	64	111	5, 785. 71 6, 325. 38	84, 94 56, 99		
Pennsylvania	- 09	444	0, 040.00	30. 10		
District of Columbia	7	10	416.79	41.68		
Maryland	17	30	729.15	24, 31		
North Carolina	33	56	1, 588. 81	28.37		
Virginia	28	42	1, 845. 94	43, 95		
West Virginia	27	40	2, 582. 59	64. 56		
Region V: Kentucky	26	43	1, 082, 88	25. 18		
Michigan	55	62	5, 332. 37	86.01		
Ohio.	62	103	5, 841, 88	56.72		
Region VI:	0.0		.,			
Dlinois	96	157	11, 723. 98	74. 67		
Indiana	13	49	2, 947. 17	60.15		
Wisconsin	19	29	1, 291. 39	44. 53		
legion VII: Alabama	26	36	1, 507. 28	41.87		
Florida	30	43	1, 481, 77	34, 46		
Georgia	39	60	1, 481, 77 2, 068, 27	34, 47		
Mississippi	11	26	586.15	22.54		
Mississippi	15	21	510. 81	24. 32		
Tennessee	27	33	837.59	25. 38		
Region VIII:		- 00	1 000 44	70 70		
Iowa	9	26 82	1,892.44 4,610.17	72, 79 56, 22		
Nehraska	8	14	569.87	40. 71		
North Dakota	1	4	195.05	48.76		
North Dakota	4	8	209.97	40. 71 48. 76 33. 75		
Begion IX:						
Arkansas	15	26	665, 40	25, 59		
Kansas	29	15 47	481. 96 2, 285. 36	32, 13 48, 62		
Missouri Oklahoma	20	34	1, 509. 76	44, 40		
Region X:		- 01	2, 000. 10	99, 90		
Louisiana	25	39	1, 157, 44	27. 11 78. 96		
New Mexico	- 6	8	631. 69	78.96		
Texas	57	90	3, 055. 30	33.95		
Region XI:	6	8	169, 24	01 14		
Arizona	11	21	1, 151. 06	21. 16 54, 81		
Idaho	3	12	949.89	79. 16		
Montana	2	7	248.84	35, 55		
Utah	2	4	105. 33	26. 33		
Wyoming	0	3	81. 11	27.03		
Region XII:			0 *** **	20.00		
California	96	125	9, 576. 99	76, 61 76, 86		
Nevada	0	21	153. 72 1, 000. 14	47. 63		
Oregon	12	21	1, 854. 02	84, 27		
Complete of co.			a, 00% 0a	02.21		
UNERTHOPING:			101 00	90 41		
Parritories:	0	6	181.83	30. 61		
Alaaka	0 3 7	8 8	223, 48 515, 06	27. 94 64. 38		

influx of students to the labor market. Another factor may be the extension of coverage, by the 1939 amendments, to workers in commercial fishing, which is at its peak in the summer. In addition to 595 accounts voided because of spoilage of

Table 8.—Employee accounts established in Baltimore, by States in which account numbers were issued, June 1940 1

1	Employee	e accounts	established
Social Security Board region and State	Ju	00	Cumulative
	Total	Net s	June 2
Total	433, 020	424, 886	49, 784, 869
Region I: Connecticut Maine. Massachusetts New Hampshire. Rhode Island. Vermont. Region II:	6, 762	6, 724	768, 905
	3, 033	2, 998	329, 334
	9, 801	9, 500	1, 920, 728
	1, 520	1, 473	207, 710
	2, 820	2, 802	341, 012
	1, 094	1, 088	117, 341
New York	45, 265	44, 418	6, 544, 611
Region III: Delaware New Jersey Pennsylvania	1, 237	1, 211	113, 969
	17, 556	17, 358	1, 797, 960
	34, 983	34, 783	4, 050, 146
Region IV: District of Columbia Maryland North Carolina Virginia. West Virginia. Region V:	3, 409	8, 355	318, 952
	6, 103	5, 921	702, 968
	8, 387	8, 280	1, 054, 304
	10, 878	10, 660	827, 494
	6, 290	6, 110	653, 096
Kentucky	5, 940	5, 784	800, 173
Michigan	14, 861	14, 582	2, 200, 601
Ohio	22, 148	21, 682	2, 869, 518
Region VI: Illinois Indiana Wisconsin	31, 775	31, 370	3, 437, 742
	12, 839	12, 594	1, 300, 507
	9, 603	9, 504	997, 097
Region VII: Alabama. Florida. Georgia. Mississippi. South Carolina. Tennessee. Region VIII:	7, 644	7, 517	778, 110
	6, 705	6, 546	767, 472
	9, 431	9, 195	971, 336
	4, 379	4, 329	447, 895
	4, 177	3, 974	561, 678
	10, 420	10, 010	867, 090
Iowa	8, 620	8, 543	664, 778
Minnesota	9, 352	9, 293	846, 765
Nebraska	3, 996	3, 959	358, 332
North Dakota	1, 378	1, 362	127, 652
South Dakota	1, 728	1, 701	141, 357
Region IX: Arkansas. Kansas. Missouri. Oklaboma.	4, 685	4, 509	444, 779
	5, 282	5, 222	520, 592
	11, 255	11, 066	1, 383, 430
	6, 190	6, 091	709, 863
Region X: Louisiana New Mexico Texas	7, 428	7, 115	739, 732
	2, 007	1, 912	148, 064
	22, 724	22, 472	2, 157, 407
Region XI: Aritona Colorado Idaho Montana Utah Wyoming	1, 767	1, 689	186, 485
	4, 367	4, 286	402, 063
	1, 767	1, 721	175, 232
	1, 901	1, 853	196, 129
	2, 299	2, 270	190, 054
	862	844	81, 785
Region XII: California. Nevada Oregon Washington.	22, 364	21, 892	3, 196, 975
	505	480	49, 244
	2, 949	2, 902	425, 940
	7, 653	7, 525	695, 216
Territories: Alaska Hawaii	801	500	25, 781
	2, 281	2, 181	169, 456

Neither the monthly nor the cumulative total of accounts established should be taken as a measure of the number of persons engaged in employment covered by title II, since account numbers are issued to some persons who are not in such employment.
Represents total less cancelations and voids plus reinstatements.

Relate only to deaths prior to 1940.
 Claims received from persons in foreign countries.

forms, 7,539 accounts were canceled as a result of discovery of cases in which more than one account number was held by the same individual. The number canceled during June was less than onefourth of the May cancelations. This decline resulted from internal operating procedures, inasmuch as correction of employee names took temporary precedence over the location of multiple account numbers.

Wage Records

Of the 14.0 million wage items received by the Board during the period June 1-29, 13.6 million items represented wages for the first quarter of 1940. As of June 29, 1940, the cumulative total for the first quarter of 1940 reached 26.2 million, or nearly 85 percent of the estimated number for that quarter. About 337.1 million wage items had been received by the end of June since the beginning of the social security program.

Wage records furnished for the adjudication of claims decreased from 27,346 in May to 24,275 in June.

As of June 29, 1940, 315,143 2 original requests for 1938 statements of earnings had been received from wage earners. This number represents 1 percent of the number of accounts for which 1938 wages were reported. Statements have been

forwarded to 97.4 percent of these requests. Of the remaining number 6,023 were closed because the employees failed to reply to requests for additional information within 30 days, and 2,014 or 0.6 percent of all requests were still pending. In 24,154 cases or 7.9 percent of those receiving statements, the employee disagreed with the statement. In 16,467 or 68.2 percent of these cases. corrected statements with additional wage credits were forwarded. Of these cases it was found that in 5.941, or 36.1 percent, such wage credits were not furnished originally because the employer had filed no return, a delinquent return, or an incomplete or an incorrect return for the employee. Of the remaining disagreement cases, 1,051 were closed prior to the completion of the investigation as a result of the specific request of the employee, and 6,636 were under investigation.

Requests for statements of 1938 earnings declined sharply during the first 6 months of 1940 from a peak of 60,694 in January to 13,469 in June. In the latter half of 1939, after the passage of the amendments, increased public interest in the social security program resulted in a larger number of requests. With the approach of July 1940, however, after which 1939 earnings will be reported with those of previous years, wage earners postponed requests for wage infor-

² Includes a small number of requests for 1939 statements received since May 27, 1940.

OPERATIONS UNDER THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT *

Beginning with this issue, data on benefit payments certified (table 1) are based on months ended on the 20th day instead of on calendar months. As a result of this change, benefit payment statistics now cover the same period as the data in table 2 on certifications, terminations, and annuities and pensions in force. Because it takes a few days after initial certification before a claim can be included in the in-force payments as of the end of the month, annuities certified from the 21st to the end of the month are treated as certifications made in the following month. For this reason the in-force payments as of the end of the month do not include any certifications made beyond the 20th.

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At the present time the initial certification takes place some months after the month for which the annuity is first payable. The initial check therefore covers the sum of retroactive monthly payments that have accrued on the claim to the end of the preceding month. Claims recertified for a higher amount during the month are handled in the same way. The retroactive payments in table 1 represent the accrued benefit payments both on the initial certifications reported in table 2 and on the recertifications included in the adjustments in that table.

Total payments in any month include the amount of lump-sum death payments certified during the month. To obtain a net benefit payment figure for the month, all amounts certified to the Treasury in previous months which are canceled or repaid in the month are deducted from total payments in the month. Total net payments in any month thus represent current monthly payments on annuities and pensions in force plus retroactive and lump-sum payments minus cancelations and repayments.

Payments Certified to the Treasury

Benefit payments certified to the Treasury for payment in June 1940 totaled \$9.9 million, which was 1.4 percent higher than in May and slightly higher than in April, the highest previous month.

The increase in payments in June over May was accounted for almost entirely by larger pay-

ments for employee annuities, resulting from the continued increase in the monthly amount payable on annuities in force, as well as an increase in the retroactive payments on initial certifications and recertifications. The rise in retroactive payments resulted principally from an increase in the number of initial certifications from 1,816 in May to 2,077 in June.

Total benefit payments for the fiscal year 1939-40 amounted to \$114.0 million, which was \$6.9 million or 6.4 percent higher than for the fiscal year 1938-39. The largest absolute increase was in payments for employee annuities, which were \$9.1 million or 12.1 percent higher in 1939-40 than in the preceding fiscal year. The largest relative increase—59.5 percent—occurred in lump-sum death payments, which rose from \$1.3 million in 1938-39 to \$2.1 million in 1939-40. Payments on account of survivor annuities were 16.0 percent higher in 1939-40 than in 1938-39. Pension payments declined \$2.9 million or 10.1 percent, and death-benefit annuity payments under the 1935 act declined 31.0 percent.

As a result of varying trends in payments for the several classes of benefits, the distribution of payments made in the fiscal year 1939-40 differed significantly from the distribution in the previous fiscal year. Employee annuities continued to constitute an increasing proportion of the total payments: 74.1 percent in 1939-40 compared with 70.4 percent in 1938-39 and 56.8 percent in 1937-38. Pension payments continued to decline in importance, constituting 22.8 percent of the total in the last fiscal year compared with 27.0 percent in 1938-39 and 42.0 percent in 1937-38. Lump-sum death benefit payments were 1.9 percent of the total in 1939-40, 1.2 percent in the previous fiscal year, and a negligible proportion in 1937-38. Survivor annuity payments continued to increase slowly and represented 0.8 percent of the total in 1939-40, 0.7 percent in 1938-39, and 0.5 percent in 1937-38. Payments for deathbenefit annuities, which had accounted for 0.7 percent of the total in the 2 preceding fiscal years, declined to 0.4 percent in 1939-40.

June payments brought the cumulative total of benefits paid under the Railroad Retirement Act to \$308.3 million. Of this amount \$211.3 million or 68.6 percent was paid out for employee annui-

^{*}Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

¹ See p. 72, table 1 for revised figures for April and previous months.

ties and \$89.6 million or 29.0 percent for pensions. Lump-sum death benefits under the 1937 act were 1.1 percent of total payments, survivor annuities 0.7 percent, and death-benefit annuities under the 1935 act 0.6 percent.

Retroactive Payments

Figures for retroactive payments are presented separately for the first time in table 1. The amounts of retroactive payments represent a decreasing proportion of total payments in successive fiscal years, varying by type of payments. In 1936-37 retroactive payments on employee annuities were 56.1 percent of the total payments before deduction of cancelations and repayments. This percentage decreased to 38.1 in 1937-38 because the volume of payments in force increased more than the volume of retroactive payments. Since 1937-38 the volume of retroactive payments has been declining because the number of new certifications of employee annuities has decreased and new certifications are being made with less delay, so that the number of months covered by the initial payments is decreasing. Retroactive payments for 1938-39 amounted to 17.8 percent of total payments, and for 1939-40. to 8.6 percent.

The decrease in the proportion of retroactive to total payments was even greater among survivor annuities than among employee annuities. For survivor annuities retroactive payments amounted to 69.2 percent of the total in 1936-37. 48.3 percent in 1937-38, 25.5 percent in 1938-39. and to 8.0 percent in the past fiscal year. New certifications of survivor annuities and, therefore, the amount of retroactive payments have declined steadily. At the same time the amount of in-force payments has grown steadily.

Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of payment, for specified periods, 1936-40 1

[Revised as of July 1940]

Period and administrative action	Total payments	Employee annuities	Pensions to former carrier pensioners	Survivor annuities	Death-benefit annuities	Lump-sum death benefi
Cumulative through June 1940:						
Net benefit payments. Monthly and lump-sum death payments	1 \$308, 325, 857	\$211, 289, 811	\$89, 565, 821	\$2, 124, 682	\$1,879,621	83, 465, 91
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	267, 289, 706	171, 253, 288	90, 052, 938	1, 641, 507	868, 944	3, 473, 02
Retroactive payments.	43, 066, 285	41, 270, 099	291, 324	487, 480	1, 017, 380	
Cancelations and repayments	2, 030, 134	1, 233, 576	778, 442	4, 304	6, 703	7, 10
Fiscal year: 1936-37						
	4. 514. 617	4, 409, 019		36, 751	68, 846	
Net benefit payments		1, 944, 900			58, 840 23, 389	
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	1, 979, 600		************	11, 310 25, 440		***********
Cancelations and repayments.	2, 556, 711	2, 485, 414	************	20, 440	40, 800	
Cancelations and repayments	21, 695	21, 295	***********	0	300	***********
1937-39						
Net benefit payments	82, 654, 660	46, 932, 740	34, 701, 617	388, 519	809, 674	32, 10
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	64, 521, 738	29, 217, 234	34, 837, 982	201, 254	232, 985	32, 28
Retroactive payments	18, 635, 609	17, 954, 670	124, 586	187, 802	368, 550	04, 40
Cancelations and repayments.	502, 687	239, 164	280, 950	537	1, 861	17
Cancerstone and repayments	302, 301	209, 101	200, 200	001	1, 001	841
1938-20						
Net benefit payments	107, 131, 438	75, 416, 818	28, 887, 973	786, 717	716, 477	1 323 45
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	93, 692, 061	62, 371, 975	29, 098, 892	587, 582	307, 229	1, 323, 45 1, 326, 38
Retroactive payments	14, 195, 594	13, 520, 094	63, 995	200, 706	410, 797	2, 020, 00
Cancelations and repayments	756, 218	475, 251	274, 914	1, 571	1, 548	2.93
	100,200		2.4	4, 5	4,000	4
1939-40						
Net benefit payments	114, 025, 141	84, 531, 233	25, 976, 230	912, 693	494, 622	2, 110, 360
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	107, 096, 305	77, 719, 177	26, 116, 064	841, 359	305, 340	2, 114, 360
Retroactive payments	7, 678, 369	7, 309, 920	102, 742	73, 529	192, 175	
Cancelations and repayments	749, 533	497, 864	242, 576	2, 196	2, 893	4,000
May 1940:						
Net benefit payments	0 001 000	B 000 F40	0.040 700		41 046	222, 479
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	9, 731, 739 9, 267, 672	7, 323, 546 6, 863, 136	2, 062, 789 2, 079, 330	81, 655 76, 135	41, 269 26, 381	222, 471
Retroactive payments	527, 012	505, 389	1, 019	5, 602	26, 381 15, 001	
Cancelations and repayments.	62, 945	44, 978	17, 560	83	15,001	90
Cancellations and repayments	04, 940	44, 970	17,000	69	110	200
une 1940:						
Net henefit newments	9, 869, 509	7, 470, 490	2,049,400	83, 811	36, 302	229, 504
Monthly and lump-sum death payments	9, 348, 882	6, 953, 664	2.061, 717	77, 595	26, 182	229, 721
Retroactive Davidents	585, 854	562, 538	6, 608	6, 498	10, 209	
Cancelations and repayments	65, 226	45, 711	18, 925	282	90	216

¹ For definitions of classes of payments see the *Bulletin*, July 1939, p. 7. Cents are omitted in all figures. Beginning with this issue, data relate to month ended on 20th instead of calendar month. As a result of this change, data in this table now cover the same period as that on certifications, terminations, and annuities and pensions in force in table 2.

³ Total benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury are

\$8.9 million more than total benefit payments issued by disbursing officer as shown on p. 82, table 7. This results almost entirely from payments for annuities and pensions in force at end of month which are certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month and for which checks are not drawn by disbursing officer until first of following month.

Retroactive payments on death-benefit annuities have shown a less marked decrease than the others-from 66.2 percent in 1936-37 to 61.3 percent in 1937-38, 57.2 percent in 1938-39, and 38.6 percent in the last fiscal year. Since these benefits are payable for 12 months only, the amount in force does not increase in proportion to current certifications. The smaller ratio in the current fiscal year results from a decrease in retroactive payments rather than from an increase in the benefits in force.

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The amount of retroactive payments on pensions is very small—only 0.4 percent in 1939-40 because practically no pensions to former carrier pensioners are currently certified or recertified.

Changes in Annuities and Pensions in Force

The initial certification of 2,077 employee annuities in June 1940 brought total certifications for the fiscal year to 23,402, a decrease of 32.8 percent from the number in 1938-39. The accrual date of an annuity is usually several months prior to the certification date. If certifications were counted by month of accrual instead of month of certification a smaller proportion of 1939-40 than of 1938-39 certifications would be credited to earlier periods, because certifications in the later fiscal year were on a more nearly current basis. The certification figures shown above, therefore,

tend to overstate considerably the decline in obligations accruing on account of new annuities granted.

The number of deaths among annuitants has been increasing slowly. Terminations of employee annuities by death totaled 7,409 in 1939-40, 4.5 percent higher than in the preceding fiscal year. These figures are based on the date death was reported to the Board rather than the date death occurred. On the latter basis, the increase from 1938-39 to 1939-40 would probably be slightly larger.

Because the number of new certifications still exceeds the number of terminations by death by a ratio of about 3 to 1, the number of annuities in force continued to increase. However, the net addition to the employee annuities in force was only 15,916 in 1939-40, as compared with 27,576 in the preceding fiscal year. Thus, although the obligations of the Board on account of employee annuities continue to increase, the increase is at a steadily slower rate.

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 provided for the transfer to the rolls of the Railroad Retirement Board of all individuals on the pension or gratuity rolls of the carriers on both March 1 and July 1, 1937, who were, on the latter date, not eligible for an annuity under the retirement system. Substantially all the pensioners eligible for transfer

Table 2.—Railroad retirement: Number of annuities and pensions in force and monthly amount payable at end of May and June 1940, and number of certifications and terminations in, and to the end of, June 1940 1

Period and administrative action	• т	'otal	Employe	e annuities ;		to former pensioners	Survivor	annuities		enefit an- ties ³
A ALLO SHIP DESIGNATION OF STATE OF STA	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In force as of May 31, 1940	143, 197	\$9,044,718	104, 709	\$6, 862, 870	35, 460	\$2,079,330	2, 294	\$76, 135	734	\$26, 381
During June 1940: 4 Initial certifications. Terminations by death. Net adjustments.	2, 213 1, 095 -25	135, 106 64, 529 +3, 865	2,077 678 -30	130, 479 43, 124 +3, 439	318 +3	120 18, 019 +287	52 6 +1	1, 548 183 +95	83 93 +1	2, 956 3, 202 +43
Cumulative through June 1940: 4 Initial certifications	179, 615 34, 917 -408	10, 681, 475 2, 022, 871 +460, 556	124, 055 17, 601 -376	7, 624, 727 1, 131, 376 +460, 314	48, 500 13, 329 -25	2, 807, 981 - 745, 545 718	2, 453 107 -5	80, 690 3, 458 +364	4, 607 3, 880 -2	168, 076 142, 496 +596
In force as of June 30, 1940	144, 290	9, 119, 160	\$ 106, 078	* 6, 953, 664	35, 146	2, 061, 717	2, 341	77, 595	725	26, 185

¹ Figures based on month ended on 20th calendar day in which annuity or pension was first certified or terminated upon notice of death, or in which other administrative action was taken by the Board rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue, beneficiary died, or administrative action was effective. In-force payments as of end of month reflect administrative action through 20th. Correction for a claim certified or terminated in error or for an incorrect amount is made in figures for month in which error was made. To this extent, the figures shown here may differ slightly from actual administrative action. Cents omitted.

² For definitions of types and bases of certification of employee annuities, see the Bulletin, July 1939, pp. 15–19.

³ In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of

³ In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of death of a single individual. Such payments are here counted as single items.

Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable. Practically all terminations are of latter type.

4 Certifications are added, terminations by death are subtracted, and net adjustments are added or subtracted as indicated. Net adjustments are obtained by adding reinstatements of suspended payments and subtracting terminations for reasons other than death (suspensions, returns to service, and commuted lump-sum payments). Recertifications ordinarily result in additions to amount payable but do not affect number of cases certified. For this reason, net amount of adjustment bears no relation to net number of cases reported as adjusted.

^{*} Includes for first time temporary annuities to former carrier pensioners not yet recertified as employee annuities. As of June 30, 1940, 8 were in force with aggregate payments of \$265 per month.

under this section were transferred in the early part of 1937–38. Such additions to the list of pensioners as may still be made arise generally from the determination of difficult questions of coverage under the act. All new pensions certified are retroactive to July 1, 1937. Thus the pensioners constitute a closed group whose number is being reduced because of deaths.

The number of pensions terminated by death in June 1940 was 318, making a total of 4,399 for 1939-40. The total for the preceding year was 4,510. At the end of June 1940, 35,146 pensions remained in force with a total monthly amount

payable of \$2.1 million.

A total of 623 survivor annuities was certified during 1939-40 to the surviving spouse of an employee annuitant who had elected to receive a reduced annuity during his lifetime in order that his widow might receive a lifetime annuity after his death. This number was 38.2 percent less than in 1939-39. More survivor annuities were terminated by death in 1939-40 than in 1938-39, but the number terminated constituted less than 10 percent of the number of new certifications. As a result, survivor annuities in force increased from 1,783 with a monthly amount payable of \$61,239 at the end of June 1939, to 2,341 with a monthly amount payable of \$77,595 at the end of June 1940.

During June 83 death-benefit annuities were certified to the surviving spouse or dependent next of kin of annuitants or individuals eligible to receive an annuity under the 1935 act. The total number of such certifications in 1939-40 was 1,202 or 30.0 percent less than in the previous fiscal year. As of the end of June 1940, 725 death benefit annuities were in force with a total monthly amount payable of \$26,182, a decrease from 771 and \$27,364 a year earlier.

Average Payments

Payments of employee annuities initially certified in June averaged \$62.82 per month. It is estimated that this average will be raised by about \$2 when all employee annuities subject to recertification are recertified on a final basis.

For all employee annuities in force at the end of June 1940, including those still subject to recertification, the average monthly payment was \$65.55; at the end of June 1939 this average was \$65.38. The average monthly pension in force at the end of June 1940 was \$58.66; the average monthly payment for survivor annuities amounted to \$33.15 and for death-benefit annuities, \$36.11.

During June, 1,195 lump-sum death benefits were initially certified at an average amount of \$192.64, the highest monthly average attained thus far. Such benefits numbered 13,368 with an average payment of \$157.58 certified in 1939-40 and 15,359, averaging \$86.08, in the preceding fiscal year. The total number certified since the beginning of operation was 29,393, and the average amount was \$118.02.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

SOCIAL INSURANCE PAYMENTS UNDER SELECTED PROGRAMS

Benefit payments under the four Federal and Federal-State social insurance programs for workers in industrial and commercial employment totaled \$67.6 million in June, 1.2 percent below the all-time high in May 1940 and more than 25 percent over June 1939. A decrease from May of \$1.6 million in unemployment benefits was partly offset by an increase of \$750,000 in old-age and survivors benefits (table 1).

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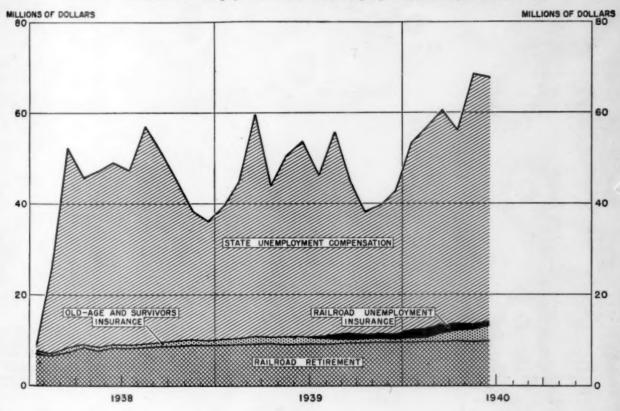
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Monthly benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security Act showed the continued substantial increase expected in a new program. The increase of almost 40 percent in June resulted from an increase not only in new certifications but also in payments to beneficiaries whose claims were allowed earlier this year but whose payments were suspended for a few months because of lump-sum payments upon attainment of age 65 received prior to August 11,

1939. There was a continued decline in lump-sum payments under the 1935 act with respect to deaths before 1940, while the lump-sum payments under the 1939 amendments were the largest for any month to date.

Payments under the other programs reflected various administrative factors. Railroad retirement employee annuities and pensions reached a new high, partly as the result of the continuing increase in the number on the rolls (table 2) and partly because of an increase in retroactive payments resulting from a larger than usual number of initial certifications. Railroad unemployment insurance payments fell off at the end of the first year of operations not only because of the cumulative exhaustion of benefit rights for the current benefit year but also because of the increase of employment on the railroads. While unemployment compensation payments decreased in 40 States,

Chart I.—Social insurance payments under selected programs, January 1938-June 1940



Bulletin, August 1940 253494—40——6 71

the continuing high level in the 9 States where the uniform benefit year began April 1 made aggregate payments only 2.3 percent less than in May. Average daily or weekly payments for all the States during June were higher than in May; the aggregate payments for the calendar month were less because the five Saturdays and five Sundays made June a short working month for the administrative offices which issue the certifications.

All figures for railroad retirement payments and therefore for total payments in table 1 have been revised to reflect the changes in the railroad retirement series which now relate to months ended on the 20th instead of to calendar months (see p. 67). The changes in each month involve revisions upward or downward of only a few thousands or tens of thousands of dollars.

The number of beneficiaries under the several programs (table 2) show diverse fluctuations. The long-term beneficiaries of the programs increased as did payments in these categories: monthly beneficiaries under the Social Security Act by more than one-third and annuitants and pensioners under the Railroad Retirement Act by 1 percent. The number receiving lump-sum death payments under the Railroad Retirement Act decreased although the aggregate and average amount of such payments increased. The average number of beneficiaries under the State unemployment compensation laws, as measured by the average

Table 1.—Social insurance payments under selected programs, calendar years 1936-39, and by months, January 1939-June 1940 1

[In thousands; revised as of July 1, 1940]

			Old	i-age and sur	vivors insu	rance payn	nents		Uner	nployment in payments	
			Under the	e Social Secu	rity Act	Under the	Railroad F	letirement			
Year and month	Total	Total	Monthly benefits— primary, supple- mentary, and sur- vivors ³	Lump-sum death payments under 1939 amend- ments ³	Lump- sum payments under 1935 act 4	Employee annuities and pensions	Survivor and death- benefit annuitles	Lump- sum death payments	Total	Under State unemploy- ment com- pensation laws *	Under the Railroad Unemploy- ment Insurance Act '
1936 total	\$816	\$685				\$683	\$2		\$131	\$131	
1937 total	43, 855	41, 723			\$1, 278	40, 001	444	*****	2, 132	2, 132	
1938 total	505, 319	108, 918			10, 478	96, 749	1, 401	\$290	396, 401	396, 401	
1939 total	560, 140	124, 553			13, 895	107, 282	1,450	1, 926	435, 587	429, 820	85, 767
January February March April May June July August September October November December	39, 307 45, 059 59, 637 44, 157 50, 627 53, 787 46, 298 55, 667 45, 076 37, 907 39, 692 42, 926	10, 104 10, 314 10, 764 10, 697 10, 626 10, 425 10, 154 10, 090 10, 371 10, 069			1, 255 1, 160 1, 541 1, 466 1, 525 1, 518 1, 323 963 798 806 891 655	8, 616 8, 874 8, 842 8, 883 8, 887 8, 871 8, 927 9, 054 9, 189 9, 192	110 108 140 128 125 138 125 112 126 109 121 108	123 163 241 222 164 153 106 162 117 191 170 114	29, 208 34, 745 48, 873 33, 458 39, 930 43, 161 35, 873 45, 513 34, 986 27, 967 29, 321 32, 857	29, 203 34, 745 48, 873 33, 458 39, 930 43, 161 35, 596 44, 491 33, 656 26, 690 28, 369 31, 648	277 1, 022 1, 337 943 1, 206
January 1940 February March April May June	53, 296 56, 753 60, 544 56, 057 68, 414 67, 591	10, 410 10, 605 11, 588 12, 185 12, 343 13, 696	\$76 251 915 1, 288 1, 621 2, 265	\$3 159 659 795 735 836	913 584 412 238 256 125	9, 141 9, 299 9, 310 9, 483 9, 386 9, 520	113 114 114 123 123 120	164 198 178 258 222 230	42, 886 46, 148 48, 956 43, 872 56, 071 54, 495	41, 006 44, 351 47, 142 42, 292 54, 897 58, 637	1, 828 1, 797 • 1, 814 • 1, 886 1, 174 858

Payments to individual beneficiaries under the program; figures exclude cost of administration. Totals revised because of revision of railroad retirement data (see footnote 5).
Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, including

Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, including stroactive payments.
 Payable with respect to deaths of fully or currently insured workers after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases where no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits or month in which worker died.
 Figures for September and subsequent months are for lump-sum death asyments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940.
 Figures through August 1939 include payments at age 65 totaling 39.9 million; or monthly distribution of these payments, see the Bulletin, March 1940, v. 21, table 1.

p. 31, table 1.
Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. Figures

for any month represent payments certified during month, including retroactive payments, minus cancelations reported during month. All figures
revised, as of July 1, 1940, on basis of certifications for months ended on 20th
calendar day.

Amount of checks issued, as reported by State agencies to the Division of
Research and Statistics, Bureau of Employment Security. Figures for
December 1939-June 1940 include amounts paid as adjustments on payments
for previous months of 1939, resulting from recalculation of weekly benefit
amounts in accordance with a court decision in Ohio.

Amounts certified by regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board to
regional disbursing officers of the U. S. Treasury. Figures for any month
represent payments certified during month, including retroactive payments,
minus cancelations reported during month.

Revised.

number of weeks compensated in weeks ended in June, increased, although the total number of weeks of unemployment compensated during the calendar month and the total amount of payments decreased. As measured by the number of claimants receiving benefits in the second and third week of the month, the beneficiaries under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act decreased but not so sharply as did benefits in this last month of the first year of operations.

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Monthly totals of beneficiaries are not shown because participation in the different programs varies too greatly. Survivors receive a single payment: unemployed workers draw unemployment compensation for 1 or more weeks; retired aged workers, widows, or parents draw monthly checks for life; and children and their widowed mothers receive monthly benefits during the children's minority.

Because the Social Security Act provides for

supplementary benefits for wives over 65 and children under 18 of primary annuitants and for separate benefits for widows and orphans, the number of families benefiting from the old-age and survivors insurance program is obviously considerably smaller than the number of beneficiaries. The 97,000 beneficiaries with payments certified in June cannot be separated by type of benefit, but it may be assumed that the distribution is in general similar to that shown for the 109,000 claimants to whom benefits were allowed during January-June (table 4, p. 62). This latter number includes a few beneficiaries whose benefits had been terminated by death before June, and a considerable number to whom benefits were not payable in June because of lump-sum payments received at age 65, under the original act, or because of wages of \$15 or more earned during the month in covered employment.

Altogether the 97,000 benefit checks in June

Table 2.-Individuals receiving social insurance payments under selected programs, by months, January 1939-June 1940

(In thousands!

		Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries								
Year and month	Under t	he Social Securit	y Act	Under the	Railroad Retir	rement Act	Under State	Under the Railroad Unemploy- ment Insur- ance Act?		
xear and month	Monthly benefits—primary, supplementary, and survivors	Lump-sum death pay- ments under 1939 amend- ments ²	Lump-sum payments under 1935 act ³	Employee annuities and pensions	Survivor and death- benefit annuities 4 5	Lump-sum death pay- ments [§]	memploy- ment com- pensation laws ⁸			
Innuary February February March April May Une Une Une Value Value Value September October November December			18. 7 17. 5 21. 7 19. 4 19. 3 18. 2 15. 7 10. 9 8. 6 8. 6 9. 4 6. 8	123. 0 124. 6 126. 1 127. 4 128. 6 129. 7 130. 7 131. 5 132. 6 133. 7 134. 9	12345667778	1.7 1.9 2.6 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.3 1.2 1.3 1.2	657. 2 769. 8 833. 2 685. 1 776. 0 802. 2 764. 9 797. 2 729. 9 501. 7 637. 0 658. 3	18.3 30.8 50.2 30.8 28.3 37.3		
amary 1940 amary darch 1941 darch 1941 day 1941 day 1941	8. 4 32. 6 52. 7 72. 4	(*) 1.0 4.3 * 5.3 * 5.0 6.1	8. 9 6. 2 5. 2 3. 3 8. 8 2. 1	136, 6 137, 6 138, 4 139, 3 140, 2 141, 2	2.8 2.8 3.0 3.0 3.1	1, 0 1, 2 1, 0 1, 4 1, 3 1, 2	874. 8 985. 5 1, 095. 2 960. 7 1, 201. 0 1, 268. 6	57. 6 52. 8 9 57. 4 9 50. 6 35. 6 31. 6		

¹ Represents number of individuals for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

¹ Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records

Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records payments were made.

Number of wage earners with respect to whose wage records such payments were made. Figures for September and subsequent months are for lump-sum death payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940. Figures for January-August 1939 include 59,330 individuals who received payments at age 65. For monthly distribution of these beneficaries, see the Bulletin, March 1940, p. 32, table 2.

Number of individuals on rolls at end of month specified, based on month in which annuity or pension was certified or terminated upon notice of death rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue or beneficiary died.

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Widows receiving both survivor and death-benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted

twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annisty are counted as 1.

For 1939, represents number of individuals receiving benefits during middle week of month specified. For 1940, represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated in calendar weeks ended within month.

Number of individuals receiving benefits, for days of unemployment in registration periods of 15 consecutive days, during second and third weeks of month.

Less than 56,

Revised.

probably aided approximately 65,000 families. Each primary beneficiary and each widow represents a separate family; these groups account for almost two-thirds of the beneficiaries. Of the child beneficiaries, only a few—orphans without a surviving mother—represent additional households. Since parents' benefits are payable only when a fully insured worker leaves no widow or no unmarried child under 18, the parent beneficiaries represent additional families. However, each parent beneficiary does not necessarily represent

a different family because there may be two dependent parents of a primary beneficiary, each of whom receives a separate check.

In contrast, the 144,000 monthly benefit checks under the Railroad Retirement Act went to 144,000 different families except for a slight duplication in the case of widows receiving both a survivor annuity for life, on account of the husband's election of a joint and survivor annuity, and a death-benefit annuity for 12 months under the 1935 act.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

Comparisons of the operation of the Social Security Act in 1939-40 with preceding fiscal years must take into account the changes which occurred during the year as a result of amendments which broadened the scope of the act and modified its financial provisions, as well as the growth of the programs themselves.

Appropriations and Expenditures

Cumulative Federal expenditures under the Social Security Act since the beginning of the program in 1936 (exclusive of transfers to the oldage and survivors insurance trust fund and pay-

Table 1.—Expenditures under the Social Security
Act, fiscal years 1936-40

Fiscal year	Amount (in millions)	Percent
Total	\$1, 223. 4	100.0
1935-36. 1936-37. 1937-38. 1938-39.	28.4 182.8 291.5 341.6 379.1	2. 3 15. 0 23. 8 27. 9 31. 0

¹ Excludes transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from which benefit payments are made, and expenditures under the Social Security Act for vocational rehabilitation in the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations in the U. S. Public Health Service.

ments from that fund) were \$1,223.4 million as of June 30, 1940 (table 1). Grants to States for all programs under the act except vocational rehabilitation accounted for 93.4 percent of these expenditures, and administrative expenses for which separate and specific appropriations have been made, for 6.6 percent. The largest proportion—31.0 percent of the total—was expended during the fiscal year 1939—40.

Expenditures in 1939-40 were approximately \$37.5 million higher than in 1938-39, an increase

of 11.0 percent. As indicated in chart I and table 2, disbursements for each of the major programs. with the exception of those for unemployment compensation administration which declined 0.9 percent, were larger than in the preceding year. Grants for maternal and child welfare, amounting to \$9.5 million in 1939-40, increased 15.2 percent. and grants for public health, totaling \$9.4 million. increased 17.9 percent over the previous fiscal year. Public assistance grants, totaling \$279.2 million, increased 13.9 percent from 1938-39. The largest absolute increase in the public assistance programs occurred in grants for old-age assistance, which totaled \$227.6 million during the past year, an increase of 9.0 percent over 1938-39. The largest proportional increase took place in the grants to States for aid to dependent children, which rose to \$45.4 million or 46.3 percent over the previous fiscal year. This latter increase is partly the result of the increased ratio of Federal participation provided by the 1939 amendments. Since the larger ratio was effective only during the latter half of the fiscal year, Federal expenditures for this program will probably show a further increase in 1940-41. The appropriation for this program in 1940-41 is \$30 million more than in 1939-40. Grants for the third public assistance program, aid to the blind, were slightly larger in 1939-40 than in the previous fiscal year.

Expenditures for the grants-in-aid programs during 1939-40 paralleled appropriations rather closely except for one program. On a checks-paid basis, only 77.1 percent of the \$8.0 million appropriated for aid to the blind was expended. The amount of checks issued to each State during the past fiscal year under each of the eight grants-

in-aid programs under the Social Security Act is indicated in table 11.1

Receipts and Expenditures

The importance of expenditures under the act relative to total expenditures of the Federal Government has steadily increased. During 1939-40, social security expenditures, including transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, represented 9.6 percent of total Federal disbursements, compared with 9.2 percent in 1938-39 and 8.9 percent in 1937-38 (table 3). Similarly, the ratio of social security tax collections to total Federal receipts has increased; in 1939-40, they accounted for 12.0 percent, compared with 11.1 percent in 1938-39 and 9.7 percent in 1937-38.

Tax Collections Under the Social Security Act

The major part-83.8 percent-of all social security tax receipts is accounted for by Federal insurance contributions, the cumulative collections of which amounted to \$1,843.8 million through June 30, 1940. During 1939-40, combined receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act reached a level higher than that for any previous Federal insurance contributions fiscal year. amounted to \$604.7 million in 1939-40, an increase of 14.0 percent over the preceding fiscal year, while Federal unemployment tax collections of \$107.5 million represented an increase of 6.6 percent.

The increase in social security tax collections reflects improved employment conditions because of the industrial expansion after July 1939. Part of the increase in insurance contributions resulted from payment of retroactive contributions required by the amendments from covered employees aged 65 or over on January 1, 1939. The recent improvement in business conditions, indicated by the rise of the adjusted Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production from 102 in April to 114 in June, suggests a possible further rise in tax receipts in the first quarter of 1940-41.

Tax Collections Under the Carriers Taxing Act

Collections under the Carriers Taxing Act in June totaled \$26.4 million. This amount raised

1 Correction should be made in the June Bulletin, pp. 72-73, table 2. Under the employment service, the 50-percent minimum State and local share of expenditures applies under the 1939 amendments as well as the 1935 act. Footnote 4 also applies under the 1939 amendments.

total collections for the last quarter of the fiscal year to \$32.5 million. These collections cover pay rolls for January-March 1940, the first pay rolls subject to the tax of 3 percent (formerly 2% percent) each on employees and employers. The higher tax rate accounts for the increase of 3.9

Table 2.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under the Social Security Act for the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40 1

CT-	48.	OUBBI	3-1
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	Fiscal ye	ear 1938-39	Fiscal ye	ar 1939-40
Item	Appro- pria- tions 3	Expend- itures 3	Appropria- tions 3 4	Expend- itures 3
Total, administrative expenses and grants to States.	\$364, 855	\$341, 621	\$383, 844	\$379, 139
Administrative expenses	22, 705	21, 306	25, 188	22, 638
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board: Salaries, ex- penses, and wage records. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau: Salaries and expenses. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Salaries	22, 300 325	20, 901 324	24, 750 338	22, 222 323
and expenses	80	81	100	93
Grants to States	342, 150	320, 315	358, 655	356, 501
Federal Security Agency			349, 000	346, 955
Social Security Board	326,000	304, 026	339, 500	337, 516
Old-age assistance		208, 845 31, 013 5, 304	225, 000 45, 000 8, 000	227, 633 45, 380 6, 168
tion administration Public Health Service: Public-	\$ 59,000	* 58, 864	61, 500	4 58, 335
bealth work. Department of Labor, Children's	8,000	8,006	9, 500	9, 439
Bureau	8, 150	8, 283	9, 655	9, 546
Maternal and child-health serv- ices. Services for crippled children. Child-welfare services.	3, 800 2, 850 1, 500	3,717 3,047 1,518	4, 800 3, 350 1, 505	4, 767 3, 291 1, 487
Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 7	*390, 000	503, 000	8 550, 000	9 538, 712

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$104,650 was appropriated in 1938-39 and \$111,500 in 1939-40 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$1.8 million in 1938-39 and \$1,938,000 in 1939-40 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations in the U. S. Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1.6 million in 1938-39 and \$1,640,000 in 1939-40 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

² Based on checks cashed and returned to the U. S. Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

³ Includes additional appropriations of \$17.3 million, approved Aug. 9, 1939.

⁴ Includes additional appropriations of \$17.3 million approved Mar. 15, 1939, and \$10 million approved May 2, 1939.

⁵ Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program.

ployment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program.

7 See table 4 for detailed statement of this account through June 1940. Prior to January 1940, data represent operations of old-age reserve account. The 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, approved May 6, 1939, appropriated \$580 million for transfer to old-age reserve account of which \$30 million was made available during 1938-39, leaving \$550 million for transfers during 1939-40.

8 Excludes relimbursement to the U. S. Treasury for administrative excesses evaporating to \$12.3 million.

penses amounting to \$12.3 million.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury (expenditures).

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percent in collections over the preceding quarter despite a decline in employment and taxable pay rolls.

The collections for 1939-40 totaled \$121.0 million, 10.7 percent higher than for the previous fiscal year. A small part of this increase resulted from the higher tax rate which affected fourth-quarter collections, but the principal part resulted from improvement in railroad employment in the year as a whole. Cumulative tax collections to the end of 1939-40 were \$380.7 million.

Internal Revenue Rulings

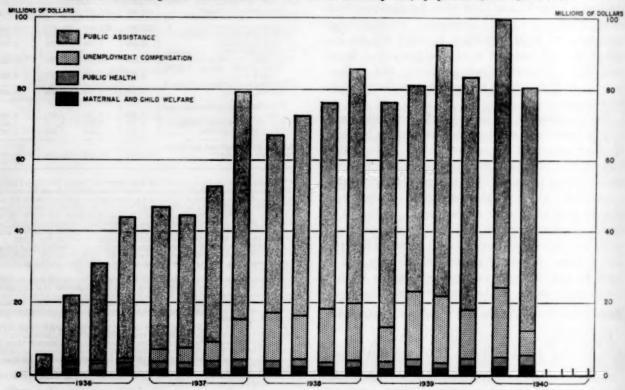
Changes in the amount of social security tax collections during the past fiscal year reflect in part changes in coverage and in the tax base effected by the 1939 amendments. Regulations 106 issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue take account of these amended provisions and supersede to some extent Regulations 91 and Treasury Decision 4704 which were in effect prior to the amendments. These regulations deal with taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act on

wages paid and received on or after January 1, 1940, and with adjustments, settlements, and claims in connection both with such taxes and with taxes on wages paid and received prior to such date.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue made 25 rulings in 1939-40 on specific cases arising under the social security tax program. The decisions in all but 4 cases applied to both tax programs. Three cases referred only to the unemployment tax, and 1 case only to the insurance tax. Ten decisions involved the problem whether or not an employer-employee relationship existed, 5 decisions dealt with the method of computing taxes, and 5 were concerned with whether or not certain services constituted employment under the act. Several of the more important decisions relating to coverage are summarized here.

One ruling concerns nonsegregable services performed in grading and packing farm products produced on farms owned or tenanted by a company and similar services performed by the same employees in grading and packing products of

Chart I.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act, by quarters, 1936-June 1940



¹ Excludes grants for vocational rehabilitation. Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

other farms. The Bureau ruled in this case that, although the services performed in handling the company's farm products comprised agricultural labor, since such services could not be segregated from those rendered in handling noncompany products, the entire services during the pay-roll period must be considered employment as defined in chapter 9, subchapters A and C of the Internal Revenue Code.2

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Another decision concerns services performed by employees of a company on farms owned by that company in connection with fermenting,

Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1939-36, S. S. T. 374.

grading, and baling cigar leaf wrapper tobacco grown on these farms. The Bureau modified a previous ruling on this subject (S. S. T. 219) and held that such employment did not constitute agricultural labor and was subject to taxes under the act, since the services were not incident to ordinary farming operations, were generally not performed by employees who worked in connection with the raising and harvesting of crops, and were part of extensive commercial activities carried on by the company.3

The Bureau also held that, since Army post

Table 3.—Social security and railroad retirement receipts, expenditures, and issues and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and debt for specified periods, 1936-40

TI:	n m	m	ons

				0	eneral	and spec	ial accou	ints							P	ublic de	bt	
	Rocely		ederal G	overn-	Ex	penditur	res * of F	ederal (overnme	ent								Jack
			Rail-			Under the	he Social ty Act	road	the Rail- Retire- Board		Excess re-	Trust ac- counts, etc., ⁷ excess	Change in gen-		Old- age and sur- vivors insur- ance trust fund s	Un- em- ploy- ment trust fund 6	Rail- road retire- ment ac- count	Allother
Period	Total	Social secu- rity taxes	road retire- ment and unem- ploy- ment taxes	All	Total	Ad- minis- trative ex- pense and grants to States 4	Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Ad- minis- trative ex- pense	retire-	All	ceipts (+) or expend- itures (-)	re- ceipts (+) or expend- itures (-)	(+) or bal- expend- itures bal-	Total				
Fiscal year: 1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40	\$5, 294 6, 242 5, 668 5, 925	\$252 604 631 712	\$150 109	\$5, 042 5, 488 4, 928 5, 087	\$8, 442 7, 626 9, 210 9, 537	291	\$265 387 503 10 539	13	107	\$7, 993 6, 799 8, 255 8, 490	-1, 384 -3, 542	+\$374 +306 +890 +137	-\$128 -338 +622 -947		\$267 662 1, 177 1, 738	\$312 872 1, 267 1, 710	\$66 67	\$35, 846 35, 565 37, 929 39, 441
June	613 306 420 719 322 407 569	4 35 115 3 34 125 5	1	588 272 301 692 287 278 539	951 807 822 784 764 691 880	17 43 36 20 45 24 20	56 43 48 43 43 43	8	(*) 22 18 7 10 10	878 600 719 713 665 613 801	-339 -490 -402 -65 -442 -284 -311	+95 -113 -44 +46 -1 +267 -16	-216 -53 -264 +252	40, 661 40, 891 40, 858 41, 036 41, 305	1, 177 1, 220 1, 263 1, 306 1, 349 1, 392 1, 435	1, 363 1, 370 1, 512	77	38, 119
January February March April May June	315 444 934 304 400 784	45 172 3 39 131 4	(*) 6 27 (*) 6 28	270 266 904 265 263 752	712 668 956 783 647 1, 022	41 38 27 47 28 11	10 138	(9)	10 10 20 4	660 620 793 716 614 874	-398 -224 -22 -479 -247 -238	+37 +36 +11 +58 -83 -60	-194 +67 +164 -303 -181 -139	42, 365 42, 540 42, 658 42, 808	1, 435 1, 435 1, 570 1, 565 1, 565 1, 738	1,640	77 77 77 77 77 77 77	39, 271 39, 376 39, 445

¹ Titles VIII and IX (except sec. 904) of the Social Security Act were repealed and reenacted as ch. 9, subchs. A and C, respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code approved Feb. 10, 1899. Amendments to the Social Security Act, approved Aug. 10, 1999, permit citation of subchs. A and C as "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act," respectively.

Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1940-4, S. S. T. 382.

Insurance Contributions Act" and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act," respectively.

Represents total collections under the Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of amount collected by the Railroad Retirement Board under sec. 8 (a) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for administrative expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering the act. Remaining 90 percent of collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance account in unemployment trust fund.

Recludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the U.S. Treasury.

^{*} Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations in the U. S. Public Health Service. See table 2, footnote 1.

* Prior to January 1940, data represent operations of old-age reserve account.

* Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in facel year 1938-39 and \$5.0 million in 1939-40.

* Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

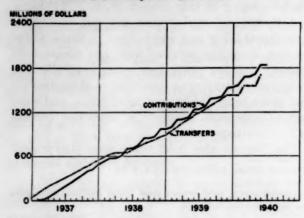
* Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State agency.

* Less than \$500,000.

**Excludes reimbursement to the Treasury for administrative expenses amounting to \$6.2 million in March and \$6.1 million in June.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury.

Chart II.—Cumulative transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund 1 and Federal insurance contributions, 2 January 1937-June 1940



1 As of first of month.

3 As of end of month.

Source: Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury.

exchanges are wholly owned by the United States and are therefore instrumentalities of the United States, employment by such exchanges is not subject to social security taxes.⁴

In a case concerning fishermen who performed services on schooners owned by a certain company and who received a share of the proceeds of the catch and no other remuneration for their services, it was ruled that, since the vessels of the company were American vessels of more than 10 net tons each and shares of the proceeds were a usual form of agreement with respect to wages in this activity, these fishermen were employees of the company for the purposes of social security taxes.⁵

In July 1940 the Bureau ruled that services performed in ginning cotton by employees of a certain company, including those in supervisory positions, constituted agricultural labor within the meaning of the amendments. However, clerical services in connection with this operation were not held to constitute agricultural labor.

In addition, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in a mimeograph letter ⁷ to all Collectors of Internal Revenue, has modified previous S. S. T. rulings with respect to services performed in the employ of certain banks and related organizations. These modifications were necessary because the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act provide for

the exemption of instrumentalities of the United

States only when they are "(A) wholly owned by the United States, or (B) exempt from the tax imposed by section 1410 by virtue of any other provision of law."

Under these new provisions, national banks. State banks, banks which are members of the Federal Reserve Systems, joint stock land banks. and banks which are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System are held to be subject after January 1, 1940, to the taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Other banking organizations, which had been exempt under the Social Security Act, were held to be also exempt under the 1939 amendments. These organizations are: Federal Reserve Banks, Federal Land Banks, National Farm Loan Associations, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporations, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Associations, Regional Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Federal Credit Unions.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund as of June 30, 1940, were \$1,744.7 million; \$1,738.1 million of this total represented investments; \$6.1 million, cash with the disbursing officer; and \$500,000, the credit to the fund account (table 4). These assets have been accumulated during the 4 fiscal years of operation.

Under the provisions of the amended act the income sources of this fund include appropriations and interest on its investments.

Appropriations to the fund, in accordance with the 1935 act, were made by Congress each year. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to submit annually to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate of the amount of appropriation sufficient on a reserve basis as an annual premium for the payments required under title II. In practice, appropriations to the old-age reserve account approximately equaled the amount of Federal insurance contributions (chart II) anticipated during the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made, minus an allowance for administrative expenses. This practice was based on the rough correspondence between taxes collected and the estimated annual premium required for

⁴ Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1940-12, S. S. T. 385.

Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1940-20, S. S. T. 387.

Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1940-28, S. S. T. 394.
Internal Revenue Bulletin, 1940-8, Mim. 5003.

title II benefits, computed on the 3-percent reserve basis specified in the act.

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Appropriations and transfers to the fund and tax collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (formerly title VIII) are summarized by fiscal years in table 5. A more or less continuous adjustment of transfers to tax collections was made, either by delaying transfer of the entire appropriations if it exceeded taxes collected, or by a supplementary appropriation to the account if taxes exceeded appropriations. The amended procedure of financing the old-age and survivors insurance program however provides, beginning with 1940-41, a permanent and continuing appropriation equivalent to 100 percent of contributions (including interest, penalties, and additions to contributions). Thus the statute embodies the procedure established by practice.

The other source of income of the fund is the The increase in interest on its investments. earnings on investments from \$2.3 million in 1936-37 to \$42.5 million in 1939-40 clearly reflects the growth in the size of the fund (table 4). The earnings of the fund have been credited in June

Table 5.-Appropriations and transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and Federal insurance contributions, fiscal years 1937-40

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Appropri- ations	Transfers	Federal insurance contribu- tions
Total	\$1,705.0	\$1,706.0	\$1,843.8
1936-37 1937-38 1938-39 1939-40	265. 0 500. 0 390. 0 550. 0	265. 0 387. 0 503. 0 551. 0	194. 3 514. 4 530. 4 604. 7

of each year, except the interest on investments redeemed, which is credited on the date of redemption. In addition to interest on June redemptions included in the annual interest credit, the March 1940 credit of \$132,000 and the April 1940 credit of \$116,000 represent interest on securities redeemed in these months.

The investments held by the fund totaled \$1,738.1 million on June 30, 1940, and consisted of special issues of Treasury notes bearing interest of 2½ or 3 percent. The securities with the lower interest rate were acquired in 1940 in accordance

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for specified periods, 1936-401

(In thousands)

	Transfers from ap-	Interest	Special 7 notes as	Treasury equired	Reim- burse-	Deposits with dis-	Col- lections	Bene- fit pay- ments	Cash with	Amount	Credit of	m-4-1
Period	propria- tions 2 to trust fund	received by trust fund		2½-per- cent	ment for adminis- trative expenses	bursing officer for benefit payments	of im- proper pay- ments ³	issued by dis- bursing officer	officer at	available for benefit payments 4	fund account s	Total assets
Cumulative through June 1940.	\$1,706,000	\$87, 114	\$1, 413, 200	\$324, 900	\$12, 288	\$42, 362	\$13	\$ 35, 128	\$6,098	\$1, 744, 198	\$500	\$1, 744, 69
1906-37. 1907-38. 1908-39. 1939-40.	387, 000	\$ 2, 262 15, 412 26, 951 42, 480	267, 100 395, 200 514, 900 236, 000		12, 288	7, 262 15, 000 20, 000	(7) 3 10	5, 404 13, 892 15, 805	73 1, 931 3, 036 6, 098	267, 173 664, 231 1, 180, 236 1, 744, 198	113, 012 66 500	267, 23 777, 24 1, 180, 30 1, 744, 69
June	43, 000 48, 000 43, 000 43, 000	26, 951	43, 000 43, 000	*********		5, 000 0	5 5 5 5 6 6	1, 478 1, 427 1, 284 694 862 837 802	3, 036 1, 609 5, 325 4, 631 3, 768 2, 931 7, 129	1, 180, 236 1, 221, 809 1, 268, 525 1, 310, 831 1, 352, 968 1, 395, 131 1, 442, 329	66 507, 067 459, 067 416, 067 373, 067 330, 068 282, 068	1, 180, 30 1, 728, 87 1, 727, 59 1, 726, 89 1, 726, 03 1, 725, 19 1, 724, 39
lanuary lebruary March lorii May June	141,000	* 132 * 116	9−6, 000 9−5, 000	141, 000	6, 183	0 0 0 5, 000 5, 000	1 1 1 0 0 7	711 967 1, 283 1, 998 2, 311 2, 630	6, 417 5, 450 10 3, 045 6, 047 3, 735 6, 098	1, 441, 617 1, 440, 650 1, 573, 245 1, 571, 247 1, 568, 935 1, 744, 198	282, 069 282, 069 10 142, 142 142, 259 142, 259 800	1, 723, 68 1, 722, 72 1, 715, 38 1, 713, 50 1, 711, 19 1, 744, 69

¹ Prior to January 1940, data represent operations of old-age reserve account.

² For fiscal year 1936-37, \$265 million was appropriated; for 1937-38, \$360 million plus additional \$30 million made available by 1940 Treasury Department Appropriation Act; and for 1939-40, \$550

illion.

Collections of improper payments made to claimants are credited to fund cocunt; such payments are excluded from benefit payments.

Represent investments in Treasury notes and cash with disbursing officer.

Includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

Sol. 811 of interest earned during first 6 months of 1937 was held as an appro-

priation balance until July, 1937 at which time it was transferred to disbursing officer.
7 Less than \$500.

^{*} Accrued interest on redeemed notes credited to fund account,

Notes redeemed credited to fund account.

After transfer of \$1.1 million from disbursing officer's account to credit of

fund account.

II Includes accrued interest on redeemed notes.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury.

with the amended interest requirements for investments of the fund, which became effective January 1, 1940.

Cumulative benefit payments from the fund totaled \$35.1 million for the 4 fiscal years during which such payments were made. Of this amount 45.0 percent was paid out in 1939-40, largely as a result of the changes contained in the 1939 amendments-especially the establishment of January 1, 1940, rather than January 1, 1942, as the initial date for payment of monthly benefits; the provision of survivors' and dependents' benefits; and the provisions increasing the size of individual old-age benefits payable in the early years.

The increased benefit payments in 1939-40 made it necessary to maintain a larger sum with the disbursing officer in order to facilitate such payments. As a result, deposits with the disbursing officer for benefit payments in 1939-40 totaled \$20.0 million, an increase of \$5.0 million over 1938-39.

The first payments from the fund to the general fund of the Treasury for reimbursement of administrative expenses incurred in connection with the program, as provided in the 1939 amendments. took place in March and June 1940 and totaled \$12.3 million.

An amount equaling 100 percent of the taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and covered into the Treasury during July-amounting to \$38.1 million-was made available as an appropriation credit to the trust fund. The taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act appear in the gross receipts of the general and special Treasury accounts, as reported in the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, but that portion of the receipts made available as a net appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (after reimbursements for administrative expenses) is deducted to show net Treasury receipts. Total expenditures of the general and special accounts of the Treasury similarly are reduced, since no expenditures from such accounts will be necessary for transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund unless a subsidy

Table 6.-Status of the unemployment trust fund for specified periods, 1936-401

[In thousands]

	Total	Certifi-	Unex-	Undis-		State	accounts		Railroa	d unempl	oyment in	surance s	account
essets cates of pended	tributed interest at end of period ³		Interest credited	With- drawals	Balance at end of period	Transfer from State accounts	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit pay- ments	Balance at end of period			
Cumulative through June 1940	\$1, 724, 862 312, 389 884, 247 1, 280, 539 1, 724, 862	\$1, 710, 000 293, 386 559, 705 395, 000 443, 000	\$14, 862 94 12, 247 13, 539 14, 862		\$2, 729, 335 291, 703 747, 660 811, 251 859, 864	\$82, 361 2, 737 15, 172 26, 837 37, 524	\$1, 118, 534 1, 600 190, 975 441, 795 484, 764	\$1, 603, 164 312, 389 884, 247 1, 280, 539 1, 603, 164	\$1, 801 1, 801	\$44, 249 44, 249	\$202 202	\$14, 552 14, 552	\$31, 600 31, 600
June	1, 280, 539 1, 296, 804	-13,000 -14,000 129,000 -19,000 7,000 142,000 -3,000	13, 530 43, 804 28, 448 20, 581 43, 866 16, 227 15, 784	\$15 15 35 35	17, 400 42, 648 154, 173 12, 748 54, 027 143, 224 14, 537	14, 771	41, 153	1, 280, 539 1, 281, 605 1, 396, 024 1, 370, 393 1, 401, 561 1, 516, 178 1, 409, 965	* 253 * 91 0 * 255 0 0		(*)	60	\$ 15, 184 14, 410 13, 139 12, 270 12, 015 24, 820
January	1, 638, 578	28, 000 103, 000 -18, 000 18, 000 81, 000 -11, 000	8, 997 15, 658 16, 578 6, 757 12, 220 14, 862	5 5 138 138	62, 092 153, 718 15, 138 52, 806 142, 501 12, 254	17, 072 135 20, 049	41, 492 43, 176 44, 760 43, 104 56, 952 53, 082	1, 537, 637 1, 648, 179 1, 618, 692 1, 628, 394 1, 713, 943 1, 693, 164	184 0 0 0 990 28	21 869 14, 326 15 1, 240 13, 305	25 1 176	1, 694 1, 749 1, 915 1, 676 1, 317	* 8, 356 7, 473 19, 887 18, 226 19, 139 31, 699

Beginning July 1939, unemployment trust fund contains separate book count for railroad unemployment insurance account in which are held noneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the ecretary of the Treasury makes unemployment benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. The trust fund continues as hereofore separate accounts for each State agency in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies with-traw amounts as required for benefit payments.

Minus figures represent sale of certificates.

es received by fund at time of

⁴ Certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance account in July 1939 pursuant to sec. 10 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment insurance account in July 1939 pursuant to sec. 10 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and was repaid during January 1940.

⁸ Less than \$500.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

is introduced for old-age and survivors insurance. This change in procedure does not affect the net balance of Federal receipts and expenditures, but the magnitudes of both net Federal receipts and expenditures are smaller than they would otherwise be.

That portion of Federal insurance contributions used for reimbursing the general fund of the Treasury for administrative expenses is included in net Federal receipts. Expenditures for administration of title II and of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are included, as formerly, among expenditures.

If the procedure established during the last 6 months of the past fiscal year is continued, investments from the appropriation credited to the fund account will be made in the last month of each quarter of the fiscal year 1940-41.

Unemployment Trust Fund

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Total assets of the unemployment trust fund as of June 30 amounted to \$1,724.9 million (table 6). For the first time since the creation of the social security trust funds, the investments of this fund during a fiscal year were smaller than those of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, reflecting in part the differences in the type of reserves under the two programs (chart III). The investments of the fund on June 30 amounted to \$1,710.0 million while the other assets consisted of a cash balance of \$14.9 million.

Total balances to the credit of the State accounts on June 30 amounted to \$1,693.2 million, an increase of \$412.6 million during the fiscal year. In 1939-40 both deposits and withdrawals were larger than in 1938-39. There was also a greater excess of deposits over withdrawals.

This excess of State deposits over withdrawals, reflecting primarily the rise in business activity and pay rolls, occurred despite the statutory changes which operated to decrease receipts and increase withdrawals. Beginning July 1, 1939, carriers taxes, formerly collected under the State unemployment compensation laws, were collected under the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. Withdrawals during 1939–40 from State accounts included \$1.0 million, representing carriers taxes paid prior to July 1, 1939. Unemployment benefits to railroad workers since that date are paid from the railroad account rather

than from the State accounts in the unemployment trust fund.

The balance in the railroad unemployment insurance account amounted to \$31.7 million on June 30. Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board amounted to \$44.2 million during the year, and transfers from the State accounts of Vermont and South Carolina amounted to \$1.0 million. In addition, \$783,000 was certified for payment to this account by the Social Security Board on behalf of the State of Connecticut. In July 1939 the Treasury advanced \$15.0 million to the account for operations during the initial period. This advance was repaid in January 1940. Total benefit payments from this account amounted to \$14.6 million.

Two items have been added to the table on the unemployment trust fund. One column shows the interest credited to the railroad unemployment insurance account, and the other undistributed interest on redemptions. Whenever securities held by the fund are redeemed, interest is credited to the fund, but it is not distributed to the separate accounts until the end of the quarter in which redemptions occur. Interest on investments other than those redeemed during the year is credited quarterly to the separate book accounts in the fund, but since it is payable only semiannually, in June and December, it appears in this table only twice a year. The interest and the balance items in table 6 are adjusted to show the interest on redemptions credited quarterly rather than monthly as previously.

The first interest credited to the railroad unemployment insurance account of \$21.73 represented the share of that account in the interest on securities redeemed in September 1939. The first accrued interest from total investments held by the fund was credited to that account in January 1940 and amounted to \$25,000. The cumulative total of the interest received by the railroad

The Connecticut State law does not provide for authorization by the State to the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer funds from the State account in the unemployment trust fund to the railroad unemployment insurance account in the unemployment trust fund. Therefore, in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the Social Security Board certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts for payment into the railroad unemployment insurance account, and Connecticut withdraws from the unemployment trust fund amounts necessary for administrative expenses under the unemployment compensation law.

^{*}Small amounts of interest actually credited to the railroad unemployment insurance account were erroneously included with interest to the State accounts in the table shown in the Bulletin, November 1939-July 1940.

unemployment insurance account was \$202,000 as of June 30, 1940, contrasted with \$82.4 million received by the State accounts.

Railroad Retirement Account

Since no transfers were made from the appropriation account to the trust fund account in June, the balance in the appropriation account at the end of 1939-40 remained at \$10.8 million (table 7). The 1940-41 appropriation for the railroad retirement account of \$122.6 million increased to \$133.4 million the total in the appropriation account at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Interest, amounting to \$2.3 million, on the investment in special 3-percent Treasury notes was credited to the trust fund account in June. This brought to \$5.9 million the cumulative total of interest credited on investments through June 30, 1940. An additional \$2.2 million of Treasury

notes purchased in June raised total investments to \$79.4 million.

No funds were transferred from the trust fund account to the disbursing officer during June. Benefit payments of \$9.8 million made by the disbursing officer reduced his cash balance to \$1.3 million. Total assets, including the balance in the appropriation account at the end of the fiscal year but excluding the new appropriation, were \$91.5 million.

Investments Held by Social Insurance Trust Funds

The unemployment and old-age and survivors insurance trust funds and the railroad retirement account at the close of 1939-40 held investments amounting to \$3,528 million, an increase of 40.5 percent from 1938-39 (table 8).

Investments of these trust funds are restricted

Table 7.—Status of the railroad retirement account for specified periods, 1936-40

[In thousands]

	Appropri	iation ac-			Trust fun	d account			Account	Account of disbursing officer			
Period		Balance at end of	Transfers	Cancel		3-percent	Treasury tes	Cash balance at end of				Total assets	
	Amount at begin- ning of period	period after transfers to trust fund ac- count	from ap- propria- tion ac- count	ations and re- pay- ments	Interest received	Net bal- ance of purchases over sales	Balance at end of period	period after deposits with dis- bursing officer	Deposits from trust fund	Benefit payments	Cash bal- ance at end of period	at end of period	
Cumulative through June 1940.	1 \$390, 292	\$10,750	1 \$379, 542	\$141	\$5, 895	\$79, 400	\$79, 400	* \$96	\$306, 084	4 \$299, 398	s \$1, 292	\$91, 540	
Fiscal year: 1936-37	141, 894	36, 622 94 11, 250 10, 750	1 9, 998 141, 800 107, 094 120, 650	2 25 94 20	1, 411 2, 202 2, 283	66, 200 1, 000 12, 200	66, 200 67, 200 79, 400	³ 140 1, 956 98	10, 000 76, 900 106, 574 112, 610	4, 070 76, 421 105, 665 113, 241	8, 930 1, 015 1, 924 1, 292	42, 582 67, 446 82, 325 91, 546	
June 1939 July 2019 August 2019 September 2019 October 2019 December 2019	11, 250 131, 400 109, 500 91, 400 84, 250 74, 250 64, 250	11, 250 109, 500 91, 400 84, 250 74, 250 64, 250 54, 250	21, 900 18, 100 7, 150 10, 000 10, 000 10, 000	3 2 1 3 2 1	1,936	1, 900 8, 100 0 0	67, 200 69, 100 77, 200 77, 200 77, 200 77, 200 77, 200	1, 936 1, 957 1, 959 2 4 4 5	20,000 10,000 9,110 10,000 10,000 10,000	9, 029 9, 060 9, 018 9, 192 9, 395 9, 363 9, 345	1, 924 12, 864 13, 846 13, 764 14, 369 15, 006 15, 661	82, 325 193, 421 184, 408 175, 216 165, 822 156, 460 147, 116	
January 1940 January March April May June	54, 250 44, 250 34, 250 34, 250 14, 250 10, 750	44, 250 34, 250 34, 250 14, 250 10, 750 10, 750	10,000 10,000 0 20,000 3,500	2 1 2 3 1 2	2, 283	0 0 0 0 0 2, 200	77, 200 77, 200 77, 200 77, 200 77, 200 79, 400	7 8 10 13 14 98	10,000 10,000 0 20,000 3,500 0	9, 408 9, 643 9, 548 9, 798 9, 705 9, 767	16, 253 16, 610 7, 062 17, 264 11, 059 1, 292	137, 716 128, 068 118, 522 108, 727 90, 023 91, 546	

¹ Represents total appropriation to date, including transfer to appropriation of balance of \$5,392,000 from 1935 act deposits with disbursing officer, and not amount at beginning of period. Amounts appropriated annually have been as follows: 1936-37, \$46,620,000; 1937-38, \$99,880,000; 1938-39, \$118,250,000; 1939-40, \$120,150,000.

Jincludes payments of \$10 million made directly to disbursing officer in 1938-37 and payments.

J. Includes payments of \$10 million made directly to disbursing officer in 1936-37 and not treated as transfer to trust fund, which was not set up until July 1937. Excludes, however, cancelations and repayments of \$2,000 in 1936-37 which were treated as returns to appropriations rather than as additions to trust fund.

ditions to trust fund.

Includes transfer of \$4,000 from 1935 act appropriation.

Includes transfer of \$4,000 from 1935 act appropriation.

On basis of checks issued by disbursing officer less checks canceled by disbursing officer, total benefit payments through June 1940 are \$8.9 million less

total on basis of benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment as shown on p. 68, table 1. This difference results almost entirely from payments for annuities and pensions in force at end of month which are certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month and for which checks are not drawn by disbursing officer until first of following month.

³ After transfer to appropriation of balance of \$5,392,000 for 1935 act deposits with disbursing officer and transfer to 1935 act appropriation of \$2,000 representing cancelations of checks issued against 1935 act deposits.

Source: Railroad Retirement Board, Bureau of General Control, Division of Finance.

by law to direct obligations of the United States Government, including both regular and special issues, and obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. To date, however, only special issues of direct obligations have been acquired.

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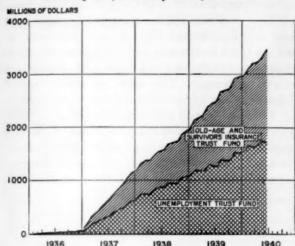
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As of June 30 the total volume of obligations outstanding of a type eligible for investment by the social insurance funds 10 was \$39.8 billion.

Chart III.—Investments in trust funds under the Social Security Act, February 1936-June 1940



Since there are certain statutory restrictions on the yield of investments eligible for the funds, this figure, in reality, includes some securities which are ineligible. The total includes \$26.6 billion Treasury bonds, \$6.4 billion Treasury notes, \$1.3 billion Treasury bills, and \$5.5 billion guaranteed obligations (exclusive of those held directly by the Treasury). It does not include special issues to various governmental agencies and trust funds, postal savings bonds, adjusted service bonds, United States savings bonds, and Federal Housing Administration debentures, because of the conditions attached to their issuance.

A large share of the eligible obligations, both guaranteed and direct, are not actually available for investment by the funds, either because they are held as reserves by private institutions, such as banks and insurance companies, and by various Government agencies and trust funds or accounts other than the social insurance funds, or because

Table 8.-Total interest-bearing public debt of the United States and holdings of Federal agencies and trust funds as of June 30, 1935-40

[In millions]

		Holdings of—			
As of June 30—	Total debt	All agencies and trust funds	Social insur- ance trust funds 1		
1935	\$27, 645 32, 980 35, 800 36, 576 39, 886 42, 376	\$1, 617 1, 926 3, 198 4, 455 5, 613 6, 814	3 \$19 3 579 1, 600 2, 511 3, 528		

Consists of investments of old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, unemployment trust fund, and railroad retirement account.
 Covers only unemployment trust fund.
 Covers only old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and unemployment trust fund.

Source: Bulletin of the Treasury Department, July 1940.

they are not generally traded in on the open market.

The growth in the security holdings of the social insurance funds is reflected in various phases of Treasury financing. The total size of the public debt has not been affected by these investments, but the volume of Government securities privately held is undoubtedly lower than it would otherwise have been. Fiscal operations of the Treasury have been eased somewhat (and market control of Treasury financing lessened) as a result of the trust fund holdings, since new offerings of Treasury obligations to the public are smaller by the amount of these investments. On the other hand, the proportion of direct interest-bearing obligations of the United States held by Government agencies and trust funds has increased markedly, largely because of the creation of the social insurance funds. The holdings of Government agencies

Table 9.—Composition of total interest-bearing public debt of the United States as of June 30, 1935-40

		Percent of total represented by								
As of June 30—	Total	Bonds	Notes	Bills and certifi- cates of indebted- ness	Special issues					
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0 100. 0	54. 0 56. 5 50. 6 64. 5 69. 1 70. 6	36. 3 34. 5 29. 7 25. 0 18. 2 15. 1	7. 4 7. 1 6. 4 3. 2 3. 3 3. 1	2.1 1.5 4.3 7.1 9.4					

Source: Bulletin of the Treasury Department, July 1940.

¹⁰ For a discussion of securities eligible for social security trust fund investment under the interest requirements imposed, see the Bulletin, July 1940,

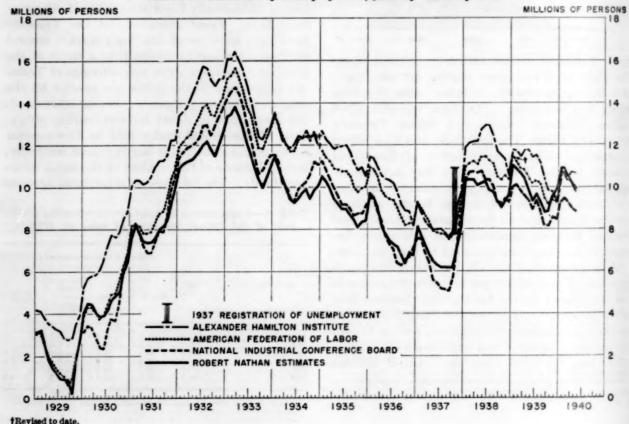
and trust funds at the close of each of the fiscal years from 1934–35 through 1939–40 are summarized in table 8. The unemployment trust fund and old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, as of June 30, 1940, had the largest holdings of any of the Government agencies and trust funds investing in direct obligations. The introduction of the social insurance funds has thus brought under direct or indirect Treasury control a significant portion of the total outstanding public debt.

The investments of these funds, moreover, have changed the composition of the public debt of the United States. Special issues represent an increasing proportion of the total debt, mounting from 2.3 percent in 1934-35 to 11.3 percent in 1939-40 (table 9). Since the special obligations issued to the social insurance funds are short-term obligations, these offerings have tended to lessen somewhat the trend since late 1935 with respect to the remainder of the public debt of the United States, i. e., for long-term obligations to increase proportionately, and short-term obligations to decrease. Special issues to the old-age and survivors

insurance trust fund and railroad retirement account are in the form of notes with a 5-year maturity but redeemable 1 year from date of issue, and those issued to the unemployment trust fund, in the form of certificates redeemable on demand. About 85.2 percent of the increase in special issues from 1934-35 to 1939-40 represent special issues to the social insurance funds.

The increasing volume of special obligations issued probably has maintained the computed rate of interest on the public debt outstanding at a higher figure than it might otherwise have been. A 2.5-percent rate applies to unemployment trust fund certificates and old-age and survivors insurance trust fund notes and a 3.0-percent rate to notes issued to the railroad retirement and old-age reserve accounts. The rate on other special obligations has varied from 2 percent on issues to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Government life insurance fund, and Postal Savings System to 4 percent on issues to the Civil Service, Foreign Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad retirement funds. The rates on special obliga-

Chart IV .- Estimates of unemployment, January 1929-May 1940



tions, for the most part, have been higher in recent years than those on obligations publicly offered. The highest rate on any issue, either for refunding or for new cash, which was publicly offered from June 30, 1937, to June 30, 1940, was 2% percentthe rate paid on four different Treasury bond

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series issued during this period. The highest rate paid on obligations publicly offered in 1939-40 was 21/4 percent, the rate on Treasury bonds of 1951-53 issued December 1939, primarily in exchange for Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1940.

Table 10.—Federal insurance contributions and Federal unemployment taxes, by internal revenue collection districts, for the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40, and cumulative through June 1940

[In thousands]

Internal revenue collection district in—	Fiscal year 1938-39			Fi	ical year 1936	⊢40	Cumulative through June 1940		
	Total	Insurance contribu- tions 1 5	Unemploy- ment taxes 1 3	Total	Insurance contribu- tions 1 2	Unemploy- ment taxes 1 8	Total	Insurance contribu- tions 1 1	Unemploy ment taxes 1 8
Total	\$630, 202. 2	\$529, 443. 0	\$100, 759. 2	\$713, 250. 7	\$608, 095. 0	\$105, 155. 7	\$2, 200, 312. 1	\$1, 846, 430. 0	\$353, 882.
Alabama Ariaona Ariaona Arkansas California (2 districts) Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida Georgia Hawaii	12, 153. 2 3, 320. 1 4, 478. 0 6, 285. 9	3, 827. 7 902. 9 1, 497. 8 34. 317. 7 3, 222. 7 10, 321. 6 2, 781. 2 3, 911. 1 5, 285. 1 1, 154. 5	705. 4 125. 4 203. 0 5, 136. 2 499. 2 1, 831. 6 838. 9 566. 9 1, 000. 8 175. 1	8, 177. 9 1, 082. 7 1, 924. 1 42, 930. 2 4, 137. 6 14, 306. 7 4, 357. 8 5, 145. 3 7, 010. 8 1, 414. 9	4, 406. 3 959. 5 1, 713. 1 37, 384. 7 3, 612. 7 12, 276. 3 3, 712. 9 4, 470. 6 6, 200. 3 1, 208. 4	771. 6 123. 2 210. 9 8, 545. 5 525. 0 2, 090. 4 644. 8 665. 7 810. 5 206. 5	15, 508. 9 3, 512. 2 6, 179. 6 130, 400. 9 12, 648. 4 42, 713. 8 12, 684. 5 16, 012. 2 22, 684. 0 4, 649. 9	13, 300. 8 3, 127. 7 5, 093. 0 114, 095. 9 11, 081. 7 36, 720. 2 10, 464. 3 13, 077. 0 18, 134. 9 3, 717. 7	2, 208. 384. 1, 086. 16, 305. 1, 866. 5, 993. 2, 220. 2, 938. 4, 529. 932.
Idaho Illinois (2 districts) Indiana Iowa Kansas Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland (including District of Colum-	1, 079. 9 58, 142. 8 11, 051. 7 5, 812. 4 3, 130. 6 5, 024. 0 4, 816. 4 2, 568. 5	953. 9 49, 120. 3 9, 527. 7 5, 038. 7 2, 566. 8 4, 056. 6 4, 128. 6 2, 231. 0	125. 9 9, 022. 5 1, 523. 9 773. 7 563. 8 967. 4 687. 7 337. 5	1, 216. 5 65, 516. 1 13, 020. 3 6, 480. 7 3, 228. 6 5, 569. 1 5, 331. 8 2, 877. 3	1, 084. 7 56, 000. 3 11, 341. 5 5, 691. 8 2, 696. 3 4, 619. 6 4, 655. 6 2, 529. 4	131. 8 9, 515. 8 1, 678. 8 788. 8 532. 3 949. 5 676. 2 347. 9	3, 751. 0 216, 955. 4 38, 244. 8 19, 256. 8 11, 291. 8 16, 988. 6 15, 892. 1 8, 677. 6	3, 343. 4 171, 936. 9 33, 428. 9 16, 886. 3 8, 626. 0 14, 009. 7 13, 838. 3 7, 645. 3	407. 45, 018. 4, 815. 2, 370. 2, 665. 2, 979. 2, 063. 1, 032.
bin)	11, 643. 3 28, 368. 9	9, 620. 7 24, 174. 1	2, 022. 6 4, 194. 8	13, 124. 6 32, 293. 9	11, 031. 4 27, 855. 0	2, 093. 3 4, 438. 9	39, 295. 7 97, 626. 4	32, 887. 1 84, 267. 5	6, 406. 13, 359.
Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Missistppi Missouri (2 districts) Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey (2 districts)	35, 051. 3 9, 672. 4 1, 519. 4 17, 204. 4 1, 147. 1 3, 165. 3 444. 9 1, 773. 7 22, 784. 9 649. 7	29, 840. 5 8, 152. 1 1, 340. 5 14, 436. 7 1, 010. 6 2, 616. 3 350. 8 1, 558. 3 19, 593. 8 577. 9	5, 210. 9 1, 520. 2 178. 9 2, 767. 7 136. 4 549. 0 94. 0 215. 5 3, 191. 2 71. 8	42, 329. 7 10, 842. 8 1, 716. 8 18, 906. 1 1, 321. 7 3, 381. 1 518. 7 2, 044. 8 26, 032. 5 700. 6	36, 559. 1 9, 113. 5 1, 517. 4 16, 053. 1 1, 165. 0 2, 844. 7 416. 3 1, 790. 3 22, 462. 2 629. 2	5, 770. 6 1, 729. 2 100. 4 2, 853. 1 186. 8 836. 4 103. 4 254. 5 3, 570. 4 71. 4	128, 451. 1 33, 216. 9 5, 071. 6 62, 738. 4 4, 187. 2 11, 395. 1 2, 070. 9 77, 241. 6 2, 157. 1	111, 775. 1 27, 670. 9 4, 517. 5 48, 984. 4 3, 456. 5 8, 728. 7 1, 638. 8 5, 294. 3 67, 030. 2 1, 951. 1	16, 676. 5, 546. 554. 13, 751. 730. 2, 666. 432. 674. 10, 202. 206.
New York (6 districts) North Carolina North Dakota Ohio (4 districts) Oklaboma Oregon Peansylvania (3 districts) Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	147, 056, 6 7, 513, 7 572, 6 40, 008, 2 5, 948, 8 4, 099, 1 58, 092, 2 4, 184, 6 2, 954, 6 622, 2	117, 107. 3 6, 484. 3 511. 5 84, 120. 7 5, 185. 5 3, 587. 0 49, 604. 2 3, 613. 0 2, 558. 4 562. 7	29, 949, 3 1, 029, 4 61, 1 5, 887, 4 763, 3 542, 1 8, 487, 9 571, 6 396, 1 59, 5	162, 931. 1 8, 791. 4 609. 9 47, 435. 2 6, 237. 6 4, 608. 8 67, 457. 1 4, 916. 4 3, 456. 8	133, 273. 2 7, 636. 0 553. 2 40, 940. 6 5, 436. 9 4, 034. 5 58, 334. 5 4, 221. 8 2, 953. 4 608. 4	29, 687. 9 1, 158. 4 56. 7 6, 494. 6 800. 7 870. 9 9, 122. 6 694. 6 803. 4 71. 5	502, 872. 8 25, 554. 1 1, 967. 7 144, 033. 9 19, 967. 3 13, 804. 8 206, 633. 6 14, 695. 3 10, 218. 9 2, 068. 3	403, 359. 6 22, 258. 2 1, 676. 7 124, 688. 4 17, 455. 2 12, 089. 7 179, 465. 7 13, 147. 5 9, 019. 5 1, 903. 2	99, 513. 3, 296. 291. 19, 345. 2, 532. 1, 714. 27, 168. 1, 547. 1, 199. 165.
Tennessee. (2 districts) Utah Fermont Fermont Fermont Washington (including Alaska) West Virginia Wasonsin Wasonsin	5, 782. 3 15, 499. 0 1, 455. 5 1, 033. 0 6, 454. 7 7, 343. 0 5, 283. 5 12, 666. 8 565. 6	4, 935. 9 13, 016. 9 1, 283. 6 891. 5 5, 447. 2 6, 357. 6 4, 593. 0 10, 998. 0 499. 3	846. 4 2, 482. 0 181. 8 141. 5 1, 007. 5 985. 4 600. 6 1, 671. 8	6, 491. 8 16, 698. 6 1, 627. 1 1, 209. 5 7, 315. 6 8, 304. 8 5, 727. 2 14, 226. 6 589. 8	5, 555. 7 14, 717. 3 1, 499. 2 1, 064. 8 6, 238. 3 7, 258. 6 4, 981. 3 12, 316. 4 527. 7	986. 1 1, 981. 4 190. 8 344. 7 1, 077. 2 1, 046. 3 745. 9 1, 910. 2 62. 1	19, 597. 2 50, 906. 8 4, 996. 3 3, 583. 0 21, 381. 9 26, 859. 0 18, 168. 2 43, 544. 7 2, 012. 9	16, 814. 9 44, 377. 6 4, 413. 2 3, 143. 5 18, 193. 8 21, 737. 1 15, 967. 9 38, 309. 3 1, 677. 8	2, 782.: 6, 529. 585. 439. 3, 188. 5, 122.: 2, 180. 5, 235. 335.

l Titles VIII and IK (except sec. 904) of the Social Security Act were repealed and reenacted as ch. 9, subchs. A and C, respectively, of the Internal Revenue Code, approved Feb. 10, 1999. Amendments to the Social Security Act, approved Aug. 10, 1939, permit citation of subchs. A and C as "Federal Insurance Contributions Act" and "Federal Unemployment Tax Act," respectively. Data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore differ slightly from the tax receipts in table 3, which are based on the Daily Statement of the U.S. Treasury. The amounts listed in this table represent collections made in internal revenue collection districts in the respective States and covered into the U.S. Treasury. The amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² Taxes effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426, of the Internal Revenue Code, payable by both employer and employee.

³ Taxes effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607, of the Internal Revenue Code, payable by employers only. The amounts here recorded represent taxes paid after deduction of credits for amounts paid into State unamployment funds. During part of period prior to fiscal year 1938–39, employers were not able to claim credit in States in which the unemployment compensation law had not yet been certified by the Social Security Board.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Table 11.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department for fiscal years 1938-39 and 1939-40 1

[In thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1939-40									
	Fiscal year 1938-39, total grants	Total grants		Feder	Department of Labor					
				Social Secu	urity Board		Public Health Service Public- health work	Children's Bureau		
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Unemploy- ment com- pensation adminis- tration ²		Maternal and child- health services	Services for crippled children	Child-wel fare serv- ices
Total, all participating States	\$321, 985. 3	\$348, 484. 8	\$220, 447. 8	\$44, 668. 6	\$6, 015. 0	\$58, 171. 9	\$9, 500. 7	\$4, 823. 1	\$3, 360. 5	\$1, 497.
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	2, 308. 1 304. 5 2, 017. 7 1, 618. 9 27, 847. 0 7, 214. 4 3, 824. 9 525. 4 1, 267. 9 3, 929. 9	2, 674. 3 353. 9 2, 150. 9 1, 697. 9 37, 002. 5 8, 849. 7 4, 263. 9 562. 0 1, 410. 8 4, 065. 4	1, 020. 0 196. 3 1, 258. 7 661. 8 27, 964. 6 7, 226. 5 2, 765. 5 178. 0 515. 3 2, 605. 3	434. 8 (7) 395. 4 203. 0 2, 662. 4 837. 9 (2) 86. 0 181. 5 364. 7	32. 2 (4) 50. 7 29. 1 1, 530. 6 105. 9 27. 1 (3) 34. 6 179. 3	580. 8 43. 8 238. 9 381. 3 4, 155. 9 416. 6 1, 246. 0 214. 8 496. 9 596. 7	303. 3 38. 0 64. 6 225. 0 333. 8 95. 9 108. 3 32. 6 69. 4 155. 3	162. 5 49. 1 76. 7 88. 2 135. 9 94. 6 65. 3 32. 3 61. 2 86. 9	90. 8 14. 5 38. 3 71. 1 153. 1 54. 6 31. 7 4. 7 44. 4 55. 0	50. 12. 27. 38. 66. 17. 19. 13. 7.
Georgia Hawaii Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	3, 314.0 532.9 2, 915.1 15, 678.9 10, 072.8 7, 899.8 4, 323.9 3, 209.1 4, 321.6 2, 713.7	3, 180. 2 501. 1 1, 885. 5 21, 323. 0 11, 417. 4 7, 420. 7 4, 444. 9 3, 764. 9 4, 950. 3 2, 602. 8	1, 262. 4 118. 2 1, 049. 8 17, 347. 8 6, 647. 1 6, 228. 5 2, 758. 6 2, 509. 5 2, 127. 8 1, 584. 3	460. 8 181. 9 377. 1 (1) 2, 296. 6 (2) 846. 9 (4) 1, 640. 3 244. 3	69. 4 6. 1 36. 3 (1) 295. 8 200. 5 136. 7 (1) 89. 3 160. 2	784. 6 143. 4 246. 4 3, 170. 1 1, 711. 5 610. 7 388. 9 753. 3 732. 8 455. 5	286. 5 63. 8 78. 6 413. 4 225. 1 193. 6 139. 2 275. 7 180. 8 50. 4	161. 2 44. 3 50. 9 186. 2 80. 9 79. 9 96. 9 100. 3 115. 3 61. 8	105. 4 21. 5 30. 8 156. 8 121. 2 72. 7 41. 8 87. 1 34. 8 35. 8	40. 11. 15. 48. 39. 25. 36. 39.
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Newada New Hampshire	4, 280. 9 19, 177. 3 13, 690. 3 11, 253. 7 1, 575. 9 10, 860. 5 2, 208. 3 4, 091. 6 566. 1 1, 104. 9	4, 382. 9 18, 931. 9 14, 412. 6 10, 600. 3 1, 719. 6 11, 516. 2 2, 047. 9 3, 904. 0 600. 8 1, 229. 3	1, 840. 6 13, 223. 8 7, 869. 5 7, 685. 1 878. 8 8, 300. 6 1, 262. 1 2, 596. 3 372. 5 650. 4	1, 303. 8 1, 977. 7 2, 931. 9 1, 231. 8 (3) 1, 209. 1 317. 8 723. 5 (5) 113. 5	87. 9 152. 3 124. 6 136. 7 29. 9 (3) 21. 8 68. 5 (3)	847. 7 3, 126. 6 2, 945. 2 1, 159. 4 349. 1 1, 429. 2 257. 0 344. 4 152. 9 305. 0	133. 5 250. 6 289. 0 190. 7 248. 4 267. 5 67. 9 51. 4 27. 8 54. 8	93. 8 94. 4 116. 4 86. 2 116. 5 102. 6 71. 8 30. 4 33. 3 34. 5	51. 7 96. 8 110. 9 75. 0 42. 1 75. 3 36. 0 54. 6 4. 3	23. 9. 25. 35. 54. 41. 13. 26. 10.
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico	6, 862, 1 839, 2 30, 902, 8 4, 553, 0 1, 456, 1 19, 589, 5 9, 465, 1 3, 656, 3 22, 221, 6	8, 510. 1 984. 4 29, 904. 3 4, 627. 6 1, 607. 9 21, 608. 6 9, 594. 6 3, 861. 4 24, 820. 3 216. 1	3, 794. 6 326. 6 15, 122. 7 2, 003. 0 879. 0 15, 734. 1 7, 200. 4 2, 576. 3 12, 282. 4	1, 574. 2 220. 8 5, 565. 5 784. 4 334. 8 2, 009. 7 1, 154. 4 342. 0 5, 657. 6	99. 3 20. 6 393. 3 184. 0 17. 4 493. 4 189. 4 68. 9	2, 617. 9 183. 7 7, 829. 8 1, 000. 7 176. 9 2, 659. 4 628. 6 638. 6 6, 015. 6	222. 8 81. 8 586. 9 347. 7 75. 4 396. 3 206. 6 82. 6 552. 1 128. 8	94. 0 96. 2 240. 6 150. 8 61. 3 132. 7 98. 7 68. 0 116. 3 84. 9	82. 9 40. 1 121. 6 104. 9 43. 9 124. 0 83. 1 67. 6 136. 6	24. 14. 44. 52. 19. 59. 33. 17. 59.
Rhode Island	1, 808. 7 2, 340. 9 2, 531. 8 4, 083. 8 11, 843. 9 2, 756. 4 877. 9 1, 954. 7 7, 352. 7 3, 551. 8 8, 797. 1 729. 7	1, 748. 0 2, 522. 0 1, 834. 2 4, 919. 9 10, 680. 0 2, 696. 0 936. 1 2, 535. 7 7, 032. 8 3, 398. 1 9, 672. 4 816. 3	746. 2 1, 119. 2 1, 498. 7 2, 319. 1 7, 904. 2 1, 690. 3 491. 4 932. 0 4, 976. 9 1, 289. 4 6, 331. 2 434. 6	212.4 339.0 (3) 1, 206.3 (3) 495.8 86.8 249.6 798.0 793.5 1, 706.6	5. 5 61. 2 23. 1 103. 3 (3) 32. 3 21. 3 84. 5 170. 9 82. 0 281. 2 24. 3	647. 3 528. 6 133. 2 798. 4 1, 906. 1 282. 1 194. 2 811. 8 825. 1 865. 4 980. 3 162. 7	64. 2 224. 0 76. 4 256. 6 446. 0 67. 0 51. 3 234. 3 125. 8 161. 3 177. 7 20. 2	37. 7 124. 6 56. 3 118. 9 213. 2 61. 3 57. 8 100. 6 58. 3 105. 1 88. 6 37. 7	21. 3 90. 8 29. 2 72. 9 153. 3 48. 3 19. 2 82. 7 53. 5 71. 9 70. 9	13. 34. 17. 44. 57. 18. 14. 40. 24. 25. 35. 6.

¹ Excludes Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under title V, pt. 4, which are not segregated from other Federal funds provided for similar purposes.

poses.

Includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program but does not include grants under the Wagner-Peyses Act.

³ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the U.S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY

GENERAL

t for

ALTMEYER, ARTHUR J. "The Wisdom of the Social Security Act." Democratic Digest, Washington, Vol. 17, Nos. 6-7 (June-July 1940), pp. 31 ff.

A brief description and evaluation of the principal programs under the Social Security Act.

Barron, Margaret E. "Welfare Programs for Federal Employees." Personnel Administration, Washington, Vol. 2, No. 10 (June 1940), pp. 1-12. Processed.

A general survey of welfare activities in private business and a discussion of such activities in 25 Federal agencies. Standards are advanced for establishing the scope and activities of a welfare program in a governmental agency.

CLARKE, HELEN I. Social Legislation; American Laws Dealing With Family, Child, and Dependent. New York and London: Appleton-Century, 1940. 655 pp. (Century Social Science Series.)

"This book summarizes American legislation on selected subjects, makes frequent reference to judicial decisions, and attempts to set both legislation and judicial opinion in an historical matrix." An introduction on the legal background of social legislation is followed by three general divisions entitled: (I) Husband, Wife, Size and Quality of Family, and the State; (II) Parent, Child, and the State; and (III) The Dependent and the State. The third part traces the history of poor relief, gives prevailing State poor-law practices, and explains the various forms of Federal emergency relief. The final chapters deal with all phases of the Social Security Act, including the 1939 amendments, and are a systematic exposition of the legal bases and administrative and judicial developments. Selected references follow the chapters, and a table of cited cases supplements the comprehensive index.

Lester, Richard A. Economics of Labor. Seattle: Washington Book Store, 1940. 424 pp. Processed.

Social welfare and social insurance receive special emphasis in this college text on the economic aspects of labor problems. Unemployment is treated both theoretically (with emphasis on Keynes' analysis) and empirically. The chapters on unemployment and relief, public works, and unemployment compensation include foreign experience. The discussion of the old-age problem takes account of the Social Security Act as amended. Workmen's compensation and health insurance are also discussed.

MACDONALD, AUSTIN F. "Federal Aid to the States: 1940 Model." American Political Science Review, Menasha, Wis., Vol. 34, No. 3 (June 1940), pp. 489-499.

A factual analysis of all types of current Federal-aid payments, including adequate summaries of grants under the Social Security Act. McNutt, Paul V. "The Federal Security Agency." Democratic Digest, Washington, Vol. 17, Nos. 6-7 (June-July 1940), p. 28.

McNutt, Paul V. "Insurance—Public and Private."

Life Association News, New York, Vol. 34, No. 10 (June 1940), pp. 875-876 ff.

A statement of the positive relationships between social insurance and private insurance, with comment on their economic and social aspects.

Melvin, Bruce L., and Smith, Elna N. Youth in Agricultural Villages. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1940. 143 pp. (U. S. Works Progress Administration Research Monograph 21.)

Based upon a field survey covering more than 10,000 youths (16-29 years of age) in 45 villages in different parts of the United States, this study presents findings on "the place of village youth in rural communities and the extent to which they are able to make their social and economic adjustments within their home villages. It also compares the situation of those youth who remain in agricultural villages with that of the youth who have settled elsewhere." The topics discussed include mobility, personal characteristics, education, employment, occupations, financial status, and social and recreational facilities. Tables, charts, photographs, and detailed statistical appendixes are included.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR LEGISLATION, 6TH, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1939. Proceedings, . . . November 13, 14, 15, 1939. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1940. 109 pp. (U. S. Division of Labor Standards Bulletin No. 35.)

Includes information, reports, and discussions concerning savings bank life insurance, the training and retraining of skilled labor, the prevention and compensation of industrial injuries and diseases, and other topics.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. Social Security in the United States, 1940; A Record of the Thirteenth National Conference on Social Security, New York City, March 29 and 30, 1940; Together With a Census of Social Security in the United States. New York: American Association for Social Security, Inc., 1940. 173 pp.

The 22 papers in the 1940 proceedings are classified in 5 general groups: "Some Social and Personal Problems After 65"; "The Continuing Problems in Unemployment Insurance"; "Some Fundamental Considerations in Social Security"; "Health Insurance Comes to the Fore"; and "The Future in Social Security." The papers and their authors are: A Richer Old Age on a Small Income, by Hertha Kraus; Experiments in Housing the Aged (different projects discussed by Nelson B. Neff, Ollie A. Randall, Mrs. E. M. Morrison, and Mrs. William

G. Lewi); The Place of the Private Home for the Aged, by Hugh R. Jackson; Critical Issues in Administering Unemployment Compensation and Placement, by Peter T. Swanish; Can We Extend Coverage and Liberalize Benefits? by Harold G. Hoffman; Whither Are We Drifting? by Ernest Kelly; The Issue of Merit Rating in Unemployment Insurance, by Murray Ross; Progress and Problems in Old Age and Survivors Insurance, by John J. Corson; A Reconsideration of Objectives in Unemployment Insurance, by Herman A. Gray; Towards a National Relief Policy, by William Haber; The Present Challenge of Social Security, by Abraham Epstein; Is a New Approach in Medical Care Necessary in Large Urban Centers? by Ernst P. Boas; A Practicing Surgeon Looks at Health Insurance, by Bertram M. Bernheim; Labor's Stake in Health Insurance, by Robert J. Watt; A Health Insurance Program for New York State, by Robert F. Wagner, Jr.; The Future in Social Security, by Arthur J. Altmeyer; Congress and the Future of Social Security, by James E. Murray; The Catholic Church and Social Security, by R. A. McGowan.

PLANTZ, CLARENCE B. "Savings Bank Life Insurance, A Modern Form of Systematic Saving." Savings Bank Journal, New York, Vol. 21, No. 4 (June 1940), pp. 35 ff.

"Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations."

Labour Gazette, Ottawa, Vol. 40, No. 6 (June 1940),
pp. 545-554.

A detailed summary of the recommendations of the recently published report of the Canadian Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in the fields of social services, unemployment insurance, and labor legislation. This issue also gives (pp. 527-528) the statement of the Canadian Prime Minister on the recently proposed unemployment insurance system for the Dominion.

"Savings Bank Life Insurance." Labor Information Bulletin, Washington, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 6-7.

SHANNON, FRED ALBERT. America's Economic Growth. New York: Macmillan, 1940. 867 pp.

This revision of the author's Economic History of the People of the United States contains chapters on recent developments, including descriptions of depression unemployment, work-relief policies, public works, and social security.

"Social Security and Democracy." Public Welfare Bulletin (Public Welfare Board of North Dakota), Bismarck, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May 1940), pp. 1-2. Processed.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region, 1934-36.
Vol. II—Eleven Cities. By Faith M. Williams and Alice C. Hanson, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. 552 pp. (Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 637, Vol. II.)

One of a series of bulletins which "present in detail data regarding the actual living of the families of wage earners and clerical workers in 42 cities with populations over 50,000 throughout the United States." This volume presents data on sources of family income for 3,193 white families and 197 Negro families. Expenditures are given for 14 main categories, and the surpluses or deficits experienced by the families in balancing annual money income and outgo are analyzed.

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. Study of Consumer Purchases, Urban Series. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939-40.

Family Income and Expenditure in Nine Cities of the East Central Region, 1935-36. Vol. I—Family Income. 538 pp. (Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 644.)

Family Income and Expenditure in Selected Urban Communities of the West Central-Rocky Mountain Region, 1935-36. Vol. II—Family Expenditure. 313 pp. (Bulletin No. 646.)

Family Income and Expenditure in the Southeastern Region, 1935-36. Vol. I—Family Income. 520 pp. (Bulletin No. 647.)

Family Income and Expenditure in Selected Southeastern Cities, 1935-36. Vol. II—Family Expenditure. 298 pp. (Bulletin No. 647.)

Family Income and Expenditure in Four Urban Communities of the Pacific Northwest, 1935-36. Vol. I—Family Income. 297 pp. (Bulletin No. 649.)

These additional volumes in the urban series of the Study of Consumer Purchases continue the reports of an investigation carried on in 1936 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 32 cities. "The general purpose of the investigation was to throw light on the patterns of consumption prevailing among families of different income levels, occupations, and family types." The studies differ from most previous investigations in their effort "to include in one survey a wide range of socio-economic groups." Taken as a whole, the publications afford a comparison between the consumption patterns of different income groups and also provide comparisons "among different sections of the country, among communities of varying degrees of urbanization, and, in several cities, including those in the Southeast, between white and negro families."

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"If You Should Die Tomorrow . . . Uncle Sam Will Adopt Your Children and Support Your Widow." Look, Des Moines, Vol. 4, No. 14 (July 2, 1940), pp. 38-39.

A brief explanation, with photographs and charts, of benefits under old-age and survivors insurance.

ROBINSON, GEORGE BUCHAN. "Charlie and the Banker."

The Annalist, New York, Vol. 55, No. 1430 (June 13, 1940), pp. 819-820 ff.; No. 1432 (June 27), p. 885.

These articles criticize the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, partly because of their still restricted scope, but more fundamentally because the condition of the United States Treasury as insurer is declared to be not

sufficiently favorable to undertake the old-age insurance program on a small reserve basis.

STEWART, MAXWELL S. Pensions After Sixty? New York: Public Affairs Committee, 1940. 32 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 46.)

Describes the Townsend and other pension plans, as well as the Social Security Act; analyzes current attitudes toward payments for the aged; and reviews policies on size of payments, flat rates versus graded pensions, age of payees, eligibility, and type of tax. Includes charts and a brief reading list which also lists the titles and availability of films on old-age payments.

"Welfare Plan of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited; Employees' Retirement Financed Through Dominion Government Annuities." Labour Gazette, Ottawa, Vol. 40, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 567-568.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANDERSON, MONTGOMERY D. "Dynamic Theory of Employment." Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., Vol. 7, No. 1 (July 1940), pp. 37-50.

As part of his attempt to construct "a more or less complete framework of dynamic economics," the author presents formulas for analyzing the unemployment problem.

"Applicants for Employment Registered With the Employment Service on March 30, 1940." Report of the Department of Employment (California), May 1940, pp. 7-11. Processed.

Tables and text analyze the characteristics of 413,140 persons registered for work in California.

Bartlett, Clarence B. "Profits Under the Social Security System." Steel, Cleveland, Vol. 106, No. 14 (Apr. 1, 1940), pp. 38-41.

An account of the results of management coordination in reducing unemployment compensation costs through stabilization of employment in industries such as leather, ice and coal, metal products, storage batteries, and machine tools.

"Benefit Payments by Industry." Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Unemployment Compensation Division and the Employment Service Division (Florida), Tallahassee, May 1940, pp. 11-13. Processed.

BISSELL, RICHARD M., JR. "Price and Wage Policies and the Theory of Employment." *Econometrica*, Chicago, Vol. 8, No. 3 (July 1940), pp. 199-239.

An analysis of certain "still unresolved issues" raised by Keynes' theory that wage reductions tend to leave employment unaltered because they cause a decline in consumer purchases.

Braxton, Bernard. "Security for the Negro Wage Earner." Opportunity; Journal of Negro Life, New York, Vol. 18, No. 7 (July 1940), pp. 210-212.

Deals with the general problem of employment for Negroes and with the Negro placement services in the Bureau of Employment Security and in State employment offices.

"Covered Employment in Kansas Counties, December 1939, as Revealed by Reports From Employers Covered by the Kansas Unemployment Compensation Law." Employment Security Topics (Division of Unemployment Compensation, Kansas), Topeka, Vol. 1, No. 3 (June 1940), pp. 1–25. Processed. Entire issue.

Includes data by county and leading major-industry groups.

CURTIS, W. R. "Unemployment Compensation Experience in the South." Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., Vol. 7, No. 1 (July 1940), pp. 51-62.

Calls attention to a number of problems of unemployment compensation, many of which are peculiar to the South. Among the topics included are the adequacy of the benefit formula, the question of extending coverage in a region primarily agricultural and with many small employers, exclusion of seasonal workers, adequate administrative allowances where wages are lower and distances often greater, Federal-State relations, and the placement function of the public employment offices.

"The Employment and Unemployment of Young Workers." International Labour Review, Geneva, Vol. 41, No. 5 (May 1940), pp. 445-478.

Data from several countries on the extent of unemployment among young persons and on remedial measures such as education and training, vocational guidance, placement services, recreational and social services, special employment centers, and special public works.

GILL, CORRINGTON. Unemployment and Technological Change. Philadelphia: U. S. Work Projects Administration, April 1940. 21 pp. Processed. (National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. Report No. G-7.)

A discussion, based on testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee, concerning the economic effect of recent technological changes and their impact on workers.

International Labor Office. Methods of Collaboration Between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organisations and Employers' Organisations. Geneva: International Labor Office, 1940. 346 pp. (International Labor Conference, 26th sess.)

To facilitate present and post-war social and economic reconstruction, the International Labor Office prepared this report as a basis for "close collaboration between the authorities and the organised forces of production and labour—that is, the employers' and workers' organisations." Part I deals with the status of such organizations within the State; part II considers collaboration of various types between governments and the organizations in fixing wages and other matters; part III considers such collaboration in the framing and application of industrial and social legislation; and part IV studies this cooperation in the economic field. A final section gives some principal questions for

possible discussion by the International Labor Conference. Practices in the chief European countries, including the U.S.S.R., are explained, and the work is thus a useful guide to recent developments abroad in the field of relationships among government, labor, and management.

Moore, Tom. "Unemployment Insurance and Public Assistance for Those Not Eligible Under an Insurance Plan." Canadian Congress Journal, Ottawa, Vol. 19, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 12-15.

Considers some of the effects of Canadian federalism upon unemployment problems and suggests programs to meet the needs of workers normally covered by unemployment insurance and of workers not so covered.

Nelson, John W. "Employment Service Looms Large in Defense Program." Montana Unemployment Compensation Review, place not given, Vol. 2., No. 8 (June 29, 1940), pp. 1-3. Processed.

Parrish, John Bishop. "Women in the Nation's Labor Market." Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. 54, No. 3 (May 1940), pp. 527-534.

An analysis of some of the reasons for the increasing proportion of women entering the gainful-labor market, with comment on the importance of this trend.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM F. "Apprenticeship; A Necessary Investment for the Future." Dun's Review, New York, Vol. 48, No. 2146 (June 1940), pp. 5-8.

SLOCOMBE, CHARLES S. Skilled Workers in American Industries. New York: Personnel Research Federation (60 E. 42d St.), 1940. 106 pp. Processed.

"This report describes recent experiences of a number of companies in manufacturing industries in meeting their skilled labor requirements." Part I is a "synopsis of steps taken by eleven companies," while part II gives "full details of personnel requirement calculations made, training programs developed, studies of promotions and occupational changes of employees. . . ."

STERN, BORIS. "Technology on Trial." Labor Information Bulletin, Washington, Vol. 7, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 1-5.

A discussion of the testimony last April before the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Tournier, Charles A. "Wilful Misconduct in the Course of Employment." Monthly Bulletin of Placement and Unemployment Compensation Division (Connecticut), Hartford, Vol. 5, No. 6 (June 1940), p. 12.

West, Miriam E.; Fitzgerald, Edward J.; and Bird, George L. Employment and Unemployment in a Depressed Labor Market: Brazil, Ind. Philadelphia: U. S. Work Projects Administration, April 1940. 139 pp. Processed. (National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques. Report No. L-9.)

The Brazil, Indiana, industrial community has had a long history of fluctuating employment opportunity with declining activity even in the 1920's. This comprehensive study of the city's labor market analyzes the nature of the

unemployment problem in 1936, including its developments, the workers' characteristics in relation to their employment histories, their attempts to adjust themselves, and the general nature of the reemployment problems. The information is based on a field survey in which all homes in the community were visited.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND RELIEF

Armstrong, Barbara Nachtrieb. "Recent California Legislation in the Law of Persons, Industrial Relations, and Social Welfare." California Law Review, Berkeley, Vol. 28, No. 4 (May 1940), pp. 442-470.

A survey of enactments during the regular 1939 session of the California Legislature.

CHAPIN, F. STUART, and JAHN, JULIUS A. "The Advantages of Work Relief Over Direct Relief in Maintaining Morale in St. Paul, in 1939." American Journal of Sociology, Chicago, Vol. 46, No. 1 (July 1940), pp. 13-22.

The results of an investigation conducted in St. Paul in March 1939, in which four criteria of social adjustment were applied to a group of WPA workers and to a matched group of persons receiving direct relief. A statistically significant difference was consistently found in favor of work relief as a means of maintaining morale.

"A County Social Worker Experiments With Rehabilitation of Aid to Dependent Children Recipients." Oklahoma Public Welfare Review, Oklahoma City, Vol. 3, No. 3 (March 1940), pp. 1-2. Processed.

A description of work with young Negro mothers in Oklahoma County.

"Credo of a Welfare Administrator (as Interpreted to His Staff)." Public Welfare News, Chicago, Vol. 8, No. 7 (July 1940), pp. 5-6.

FRIEDLANDER, WALTER, and MYERS, EARL DEWEY. Child Welfare in Germany Before and After Naziism. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940. 273 pp. Processed. (University of Chicago Social Service Monographs.)

This study traces "the principal course of events in the growth of community services for children and young persons" in Germany, with emphasis on "the discussion of special groups which are significant and essential for the comparative study of child welfare problems." The legal basis-particularly the National Child Welfare Law of 1922—is shown, followed by an account of the care of dependent children in Hamburg and elsewhere. Further chapters deal with illegitimate children and public guardianship, correctional education, juvenile delinquency, child labor, unemployed youth and labor services, the youth movement, and physical training and the aims of education. The main effects of the Nazi movement are shown for almost every type of care, and are discussed especially in the concluding chapter. An extensive bibliography is included.

Hamilton, Gordon. Theory and Practice of Social Case Work. New York: Published for the New York School of Social Work by Columbia University Press, 1940. 288 pp.

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"This book does not pretend to offer a wholly new interpretation of social case work, but does attempt to analyze and reconcile some of the more significant elements of theory and practice today." The first 10 chapters deal with the generic aspects of social case work, which is clearly distinguished from social work through its greater emphasis upon individual methods. Topics on the generic aspects include the unity of the case-work process, application and intake, methods of social case study, and methods and objective of treatment. Some of the special techniques inherent in the functional aspects of case work are presented in the last 4 chapters. Cases are frequently employed for illustration. A bibliography is included.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. RESEARCH DEPART-MENT. The Administration of Relief in Illinois. Springfield, February 1940. 40 pp. Processed. (Publication No. 21.)

This report deals with the allocation of responsibility for relief among the different types of local government units in Illinois, describes relief administration in other States, and surveys the problems of local administration. Some of the principal findings of eight recent previous Illinois investigating commissions are included in the final section.

LENROOT, KATHARINE F., and MYERS, ROBERT J. "Population Trends and Future Problems of Child Welfare."

Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, New York, Vol. 18, No. 3 (July 1940), pp. 198-213.

"Meeting of National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators." Public Welfare News, Chicago, Vol. 8 No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 4-6. Processed.

Includes brief summaries of discussions of State meritsystem plans, administrative costs, surplus commodities, and other points. This issue, pages 6-7, also contains a report on the meeting of city and county public-welfare administrators, held in Chicago on May 24 and 25.

"1940 Delegate Conference." The Compass, Albany, Vol. 21, Nos. 9 and 10 (June-July 1940), pp. 2-20.

A record of the policies of the 64 chapters of the American Association of Social Workers, as developed for the annual meeting at Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 24 and 25. The report of the president, the position of the Association on public social services, and the Association's personnel policy are included.

Ohio Welfare Conference. Proceedings . . . Forty-Ninth Annual Session, Dayton, Ohio, September 26-29, 1939. Columbus, 1940. 61 pp.

A collection of 12 papers, of which 3 are closely related to the social security programs: Social Security and Public Welfare, by Ruth O. Blakeslee; Public Assistance in Ohio's Welfare Program, by Judge Henry J. Robinson; and the Problem of Adjustment Facing Older People Today, by Margaret W. Wagner.

"Organization and Administration of the Confidential Exchange; A Tentative Statement of Principles." Public

Welfare News, Chicago, Vol. 8, No. 7 (July 1940), pp. 2-4. Processed.

This statement on clearing houses of information for social agencies is sponsored jointly by the National Committee on Social Service Exchange and the Social Security Board.

"The Organization and Functions of the Divisions of the State Department of Public Welfare." Wisconsin Public Welfare Review, place not given, first quarter 1940, pp. 1-29. Processed.

Contains seven articles describing the Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare, created by legislation of 1939.

"Public Welfare in New Brunswick." Canadian Welfare, Ottawa, Vol. 16, No. 3 (July 1, 1940), pp. 25-30.

"Reasons for Closing Public Assistance Grants." Louisiana Public Welfare Statistics, Baton Rouge, Vol. 3, No. 5 (May 1940), pp. 3-7.

SHAFER, CARLISLE, and SHAFER, CAROL. Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Bread. New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. 207 pp.

This work consists of letters between a social worker in the field and a teacher of the social sciences, the purpose being "to give citizens some of the information and knowledge that is necessary for intelligent social thought and action." The letters contain many references to the social security program and are arranged under the following topics: Unemployment, Low Incomes, Old Age, Fatherless Homes, Health, and Social Work. Each topic presents both specific cases and theoretical considerations. A classified, annotated bibliography is included.

SVENDSON, DOUGLASS W. "The Relation of State Conferences to Private and Public Social Welfare." Louisiana Public Welfare Statistics, Baton Rouge, Vol. 3, No. 4 (April 1940), pp. 3-6.

THOMPSON, WARREN S. "Outstanding Population Trends Affecting Problems of Social Welfare." Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, New York, Vol. 18, No. 3 (July 1940), pp. 189-197.

TURNER, EDNA M. "Service to the Aged." Welfare Bulletin (Illinois State Department of Public Welfare), Springfield, Vol. 31, No. 6 (June 1940), pp. 13-15.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. "Social Work and Changing Technology." Social Work Today, New York, Vol. 6, No. 9 (June-July 1940), pp. 21-25 ff.

WHITE, R. CLYDE. Administration of Public Welfare. New York, Cincinnati, etc.: American Book Co., 1940. 527 pp. (American Sociology Series.)

A systematic, extensive treatment of public welfare administration "to give an over-all view of the field and to assist the new public welfare worker, the college student, and the beginning student in a school of social work, to acquire perspective." The first chapter analyzes the principles of public welfare work and is followed by sections on public welfare organization, methods of treatment, personnel, finance, public relations, and statistics and

research. The organization of the Social Security Board, the Federal Security Agency, and other Federal welfare agencies is described, with a full account of recent developments under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939. Of special interest to the student of social security are the chapters on Federal organization, State organization, relief, medical care, dependent children, work programs, social insurance, personnel programs, merit-system procedure, public welfare funds, reporting to the public, social statistics, and social research. Each chapter has questions for discussion, and a general classified bibliography is included.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. BUREAU OF MEDICAL ECONOMICS. Medical Care in the United States; Demand and Supply. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1940. 140 pp.

This account of the results of the American Medical Association Study of Medical Care includes a general summary, a discussion of free medical services, State reports, and reproductions of the instructions and forms used in collecting the data. The study was conducted during 1938 by 38 State medical societies and 615 component county medical societies "to obtain a consensus of opinion, after a study of the facts by those closest to the situation, as to the need and supply of medical care."

Asgis, Alfred J. Public Health Dentistry and Health Security; A Text-Workbook for Students and Practitioners. New York: Clinical Press (33 W. 42d St.), 1939. Irregular paging. Processed.

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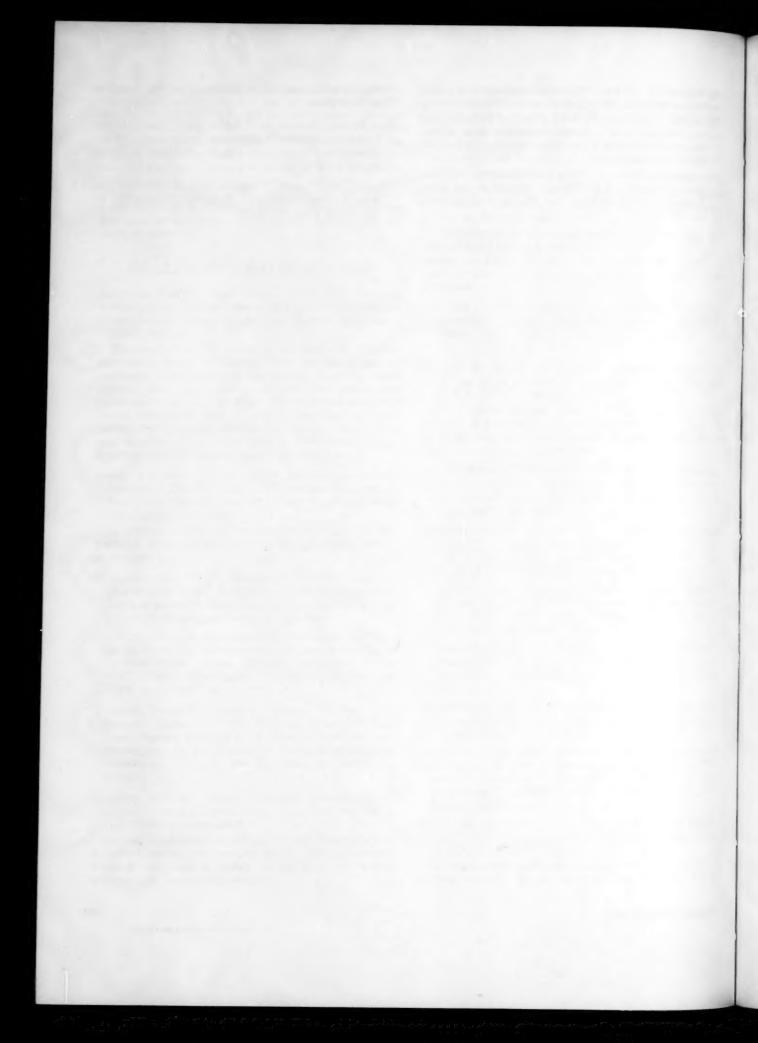
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CONTENTS

	Page
SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW	1
MIGRATORY LABOR: A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COM-	
MITTEE TO COORDINATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES	3
Who are the People Receiving Aid to the Blind and How Much Assistance are	
THEY RECEIVING? by Anne E. Geddes	16
ADEQUACY OF BENEFIT DURATION IN MICHIGAN, 1938-39: A SURVEY OF EXPERIENCE	
IN A MINOR DEPRESSION, by Paul L. Stanchfield	19
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY:	
Operations of the employment security program	29
Inventory of job seekers at public employment offices, April 1940	44
Railroad unemployment insurance	51
Public Assistance:	31
The food stamp plan, May 1939-July 1940.	55
Statistics for the United States, July 1940	57
Statistics by States, June 1940.	68
Statistics for urban areas, June 1940	70
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:	
Operations under the Social Security Act	77
Operations under the Railroad Retirement Act	81
	01
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA:	
Social insurance payments under selected programs	83
Annuities of life insurance companies, 1938	86
Financial and economic data	88
RECENT PUBLICATIONS	97
259701—40——1 I	